

Adair County News

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NUMBER 36

Oil Letter.

(By Geo. H. Palmer.)

The recent advance in the price of crude oil is responsible for the greatest activity ever known among lease takers in Kentucky, especially so in Adair county.

Wherever there is any indication of oil, oil scouts in great numbers appear, using every means at their command to obtain desirable leases. There is an unprecedented demand for oil producing properties which has resulted in the leasing of territories far in advance of production. In the proven fields, drilling is being pushed with energy. Oil wells, which had been drilled and given up as far back as 1895 as exhausted with low priced oil, are today being cleaned and put on the pumps. Wells are being drilled deeper, in the hope of increasing the production. During my recent trip through the oil fields, and viewing the great activities that prevail throughout the State of Kentucky, I will say, that never before has there been such a boom in this industry, and with such a demand for the oil. Today a well that produces only a barrel or so, at the present prices is very profitable.

Taking this industry in mind, the people of Adair county can readily see what it means to them. Business makes business, and with the growth of business, comes the prospering of the towns in this field.

One of our most urgent needs today, to carry this war to a successful finish, as well as other commodities, is crude oil, for our own Navy as well as for our Allies.

Heavy Draft Calls.

A total of 367,991 men will be called to the colors in July, it is announced at Washington. This is the largest draft call made in any one month.

Kentucky will send 2,500 white soldiers to Camp Taylor July 5th to 9th, 3,000 colored soldiers July 10th to 20th, 1,411 colored soldiers July 20th to 31st, and 4,100 white soldiers July 22nd to 25th.

For Sale.

Three good milch cows, two cows with calves one sow and seven pigs 36-2t. J. Z. Conover, Joppa, Ky.

Rev. Oscar Capshaw, of Jamestown, was here last Wednesday. He brought his son, four years old, with him to have one of the lad's jaw teeth removed that had been aching for several days. He carried the boy into a dental office, telling him that he had to go out in town and for him to wait there until he returned, then he would have the tooth pulled. As soon as he got out the boy told the dentist that he need not wait for his father, and getting up in the chair he said: "take it out," which was done, the boy not even grunting, and there were long roots to the tooth. Some nerve for a four-year-old.

Mr. J. A. Turner, Montpelier, sends us an article about Gen. John H. Morgan, stating that a mistake had been printed in The News as to the date of the General's death. It is himself that is mistaken. Where the writer in The News stated that he met Col. Morgan after the war and had a talk with him, he had reference to Col. Cal Morgan, not the General. Hal Morgan and General Morgan were brothers.

Mrs. C. W. Young, who lives in the Joppa community, went to St. Anthony Hospital, Louisville, two weeks ago. She was afflicted with cancer of the breast, which was removed. The operation was very successful, the surgeon telling her she would soon be fully restored. She reached home, in company with her husband, Saturday afternoon, in fine spirits.

Mr. E. S. Whitlock, who is a prominent farmer of the Bliss neighborhood, was in Columbia Friday morning. He is the owner of three farms and he stated that he was up with his work, and that his crops looked fine. He has in twenty acres of tobacco, some of it ready to top.

It is reported here that Mr. Stewart Kinnaird, of Red Lick, Metcalfe county, had been notified that his son, James, who is in France, had been slightly wounded.

The tax payers of Taylor county are called to meet in Campbellsville July 13, for the purpose of devising a plan for the settlement of the county's railroad debt.

It is now lawful to kill squirrels and the law will hold good until the 15th of September. They are said to be plentiful.

NOTICE, AUTOISTS.

Law Recently Enacted by the Kentucky Legislature Pertaining to Motor Vehicles,

WHICH IS NOW IN OPERATION.

An act passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of motor vehicles is now in effect, and a penalty of from \$5 to \$25 may be assessed against any violator of the law. The act in part is as follows:

Every motor vehicle, when stationary, standing or at rest while on any public alley, street or highway shall carry, during the period one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise; motorcycles at least one and all other motor vehicles at least two white or tinted, other than red, lights visible at least two hundred feet in the direction such cycle or vehicle is headed and at least ten feet to both sides thereof, and every motor vehicle and every vehicle that is trailed or towed shall, while being operated or standing on any public alley, street or highway, during the period above mentioned, carry a lighted lamp showing a red light visible from the rear and which throws a white light of sufficient force on the rear license or registration marker as to render the numerals readable for at least fifty feet from the rear of said vehicle.

Every motor vehicle, while being operated on any public alley, street or highway, shall carry during said period; motorcycles at least one and all other motor vehicles at least two lighted lamps showing white or tinted other than red, lights of sufficient force to clearly reveal substantial objects for a distance of 200 feet ahead of said vehicle, provided that all lights of greater strength than 4 candle power which are equipped with a reflector shall be so designed or deflected as to prevent the main shaft of clear light at any point within 75 feet ahead to raise more than 42 inches above the surface on which vehicle rests. Spot lights may be used only for emergency in locating signs, street numbers or similar temporary use unless when throwing light not exceeding 30 feet in front of vehicle.

Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be equipped with an adequate muffler or silencer to reduce to minimum the noise of the exhaust from such engine. Such silencer shall not at any time be cut out and all motor vehicles shall be operated in as noiseless a manner as possible and never in a loud and annoying manner.

To the Tax-Payers of Adair County

At the 1918 session of the General Assembly of Kentucky the new tax law was passed abolishing the office of County Assessor and creating the office of County Tax Commissioner. The new law says it shall be the duty of the tax payers of the county to appear at the office of the County Tax Commissioner from July 1st to October 31st, inclusive, and to furnish said County Tax Commissioner a list of their property of all kinds and descriptions that said Commissioner is required to assess under law. My office will be open every day except Sunday. I kindly ask the tax payers of Adair county to appear at my office as early as possible and give me their list.

L. H. Jones,
36 tf. County Tax Commissioner.

Unknown Disease.

Dr. O. L. Sullen, of Frankfort, a government veterinary, was in the county last week inspecting stock. He found some hogs near Toria with a peculiar disease, the nature of which he could not tell, as he had never before come in contact with the disease. He carried several livers to Frankfort where they would be analyzed and a conclusion reached.

Porter Pollard, son of Robert Pollard, met with a very serious accident a few days ago. It was late in the afternoon, and he had turned two horses into the barn, Porter going in himself. The horses got to fighting and, in kicking, one of them struck him on the left jaw, breaking it. He was in town last Friday and speaks with great difficulty. It will be several weeks before he fully recovers.

Phelps Bros., this place, were in town late Thursday afternoon with a bunch of one hundred and fifty-two hogs. They weighed from 150 to 375 pounds per head. For the lot they paid \$3,600. They were shipped to the Louisville market.

Died on Green River.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Martha J. Dunbar, widow of W. P. Dunbar, died at her late home, on Green river. She was about sixty-five years old and leaves several sons and daughters, all grown. She was known to every body in the Knifley section of the county, where she resided since her marriage which occurred when she was quite a young woman. She had been a member of the Christian church for many years. Her remains were conveyed to the home of T. P. Dunbar, three miles from this place, Wednesday, and there buried by the side of her husband in what is known as the Dunbar graveyard. A great many friends were present. The deceased, before her marriage, was a Miss Tupman, a daughter of Col. John Tupman.

The Food Inspector.

Mr. Escott, a government food inspector, was here last week, seeing the boarding-houses and hotels, telling the proprietors the character of food they must serve for the present. In making flour bread you must mix some meal with it. His announcement in regard to serving beef, he said, you could not sell steak and roast the same day. There is no way here to keep beef on cold storage, hence butchering has ceased for the present. He gave orders in regard to other kinds of food, but said there was no restrictions on serving mutton. We take it that there will be some sheep killing in this county. He also said other inspectors would follow him.

Patriotic Services.

Will be held at the Christian church Thursday night, July 4th, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, when State Evangelist, A. E. Wrentham, will deliver a lecture on "Fighting the Mad Man of Berlin," or "America in the Great World War." Patriotic music. Every patriotic citizen should hear this address.

Rev. R. V. Bennett, the new principal of the Lindsey, met his wife and children at Campbellsville last Tuesday night. When they arrived from Louisville and conveyed them to Columbia. The family is now comfortably situated in apartments on the school grounds, and ere long will become acquainted with the good people of this place where they will reside indefinitely. They will find the people of Columbia ready to give them the glad hand.

It is not as dangerous, but it is just as patriotic to furnish money to carry on the war as it is to fight. Adair county people who are beyond the age limit for the army, are helping the boys in the trenches and on the front, by giving of their means. We say giving, when in reality it is a loan, you get your money back with interest.

At a War Stamp meeting a Pollard's Chapel, last Friday, every man in the school district were present but two, and they were sick. There were twenty-odd present and every man bought War Stamps. Such action shows interest and enthusiasm, and also a spirit that will win the war.

All reports are not in, but it is known that thousands of dollars in Adair county were invested in War Stamps last Friday. Mr. N. M. Tutt, who is the manager here in Columbia, says he is disposing of stamps rapidly, the people showing a disposition to do their bit in our effort to win the war.

Last Sunday forenoon lightning struck the flue of Mr. A. O. Taylor's residence, knocking off a portion of it. Fortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were not at home. Mrs. Garrison, whose residence is close to Mr. Taylor's, received a severe shock and a doctor was called.

Mr. Ben O. Jeffries, a native of this county, who has been in the railroad mail service for a good many years, was recently elected a Steward of the Johnson Memorial Church, Huntington, W. Va. The membership of the congregation is over seventeen hundred.

Mr. J. D. Lowe has received a letter from Mr. John Gadberry, stating that his son, Luther, who is a graduate of the Lindsey-Wilson, had successfully passed the officers examination and had been made a Second Lieutenant, and was on his way to France.

Born, to the wife of A. A. Miller, Crocus, June 24th, a son; weight, 12 pounds. He was christened Samuel P. Miller.

Native Dies in Texas.

Relatives were sadly grieved last Sunday afternoon when a telegram came to Mrs. J. W. Coy, stating that her aunt, Mrs. Cornelia Gilmer, had passed away early that morning. She was 72 years old.

The deceased was a daughter of Capt. James Murrell, and was born and reared in Columbia, but who had been a resident of Honey Grove, Texas, for nearly a half century.

She left many relatives in Adair county and four children in Texas, two sons and two daughters. Her husband, who was a prominent citizen of Honey Grove, died ten or twelve years ago.

Mrs. Gilmer was a splendid Christian woman and had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years.

She will be greatly missed in Honey Grove, not only by her sons and daughters, but by the entire population of that town, as she was exceedingly kind, especially to the unfortunate.

Last summer she visited in Columbia and out in the county, and her return to her old home town is most affectionately remembered.

May God comfort those who have been so sorely bereft, is the wish of this paper to which she has been a subscriber for more than twenty years.

NOTICE!

Land Owners of Adair County.

CHAPTER 169.

AN ACT for the improvement of the public highways of this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That it shall be the duty of every owner, controller and manager of lands bordering and abutting on the public highways of this Commonwealth, for the distance which their said land so abuts and borders, when so ordered by the fiscal court of his county, to cut, clear away, remove and carry from along side the public highways, all bushes, weeds, shrubs and overhanging limbs of trees and all other such obstructions along such highways and to keep all hedge fences along such highway so trimmed and cut back, that same, at no time will become more than five feet high.

2. The brush, bushes, weeds, overhanging limbs of trees and all other obstructions along the highways of the several counties of this Commonwealth are to be removed therefrom between the 1st day of July and the 20th day of August of every year.

3. Every person who violates the provisions of this act by failure to perform the duties as herein required shall on conviction be fined in the sum of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

W. S. Sinclair,

36-2t. Judge of Adair County Court.

Birthday Dinner.

Mrs. M. O. Stevenson was thirty-seven years old last Sunday. She has been very delicate for four or five years, but she was made exceedingly happy upon this occasion when thirty or forty of her relatives and friends called and with her enjoyed a most elaborate dinner which had been prepared. Everything that pleased the appetite was placed upon the table and the event will long be remembered, not only by Mrs. Stevenson, but by the entire party. The afternoon was spent in social converse.

Eld. W. G. Montgomery, of Campbellsville, will begin a meeting at Shiloh Tuesday, the 9th of July. The people in the neighborhood are urged to attend the services. Eld. Montgomery is an entertaining speaker and a successful revivalist.

J. M. Saufley, who is reported to be a son of the late Judge Mike Saufley, of Stanford, was shot and badly wounded by F. A. Cunningham, at Williams-town, Ky. Saufley was the depot agent and Cunningham a railroad detective. Saufley has a number of relatives in Columbia.

There is a law in regard to clearing rubbish from farms adjoining the public highways. It should be read by all land owners, as there is a penalty for failure to obey it. It is published in The News this week.

The Secretary to Rev. J. M. Harris, of color, who recently conducted a revival here, writes from Jamestown that he is in a great meeting at that place, many white people attending. Big baptizing next Sunday.

GONE TO HER REST.

Miss Mary Trabue, Who Was a Member of An Old Adair County Family, Passes.

FUNERAL AT BAPTIST CHURCH SATURDAY

Miss Mary Trabue, who was eighty-one years old, died at her late home, one mile from Columbia, last Thursday night.

She was born and reared where she died, and for many years she was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and before she became infirm she was a regular attendant upon services.

She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Trabue and other relatives on both sides were prominent in the county, and some of them over the State. She was a niece of George Alfred, Dr. W. B., Junius, and Isaac Caldwell, three of them eminent lawyers who practiced and died in Louisville. Dr. Caldwell was also a leading physician and financier of Louisville before his death. On the Trabue side some of her relatives served with distinction in the war of the revolution.

The death of this lady leaves only one of a once large family—Miss Tillie Trabue. The latter and her sister lived alone on their farm, having tenants.

The funeral services were held Saturday forenoon in the Baptist church, Eld. Z. T. Williams, Revs. B. T. Watson and L. F. Tiercy officiated in the absence of Pastor, Rev. O. P. Bush.

There were many friends present, to pay their last respects to one whom they had known so many years.

There were many floral offerings.

Circuit Court.

Mr. A. A. Huddleston, State's Attorney, and Judge J. C. Carter arrived Sunday afternoon and Monday morning Judge Carter opened circuit court at the usual hour. The grand jury is composed of twelve good men and before the middle of the day they were at work. This is the first July term since the time of holding courts were changed. A fairly good crowd was in town, and the usual amount of business transacted.

Married at Middlesboro.

Mr. J. Olie Frazer and Miss Mary Whitfield, a prominent couple of Middlesboro, were married Saturday afternoon, June 22. The groom is the eldest living son of Mrs. Mary Lee Frazer. He was born and partly reared in Columbia. It is our information that the couple will at once begin housekeeping. Olie has many relatives and friends in this place, all of whom extend their best wishes to him and his companion. The groom's father, Felix Frazer, died many years ago.

For Sale.

My home in Columbia, located on Greensburg street. New house, modern in every respect, two and one quarter acres of land, good garden, stock pasture with good spring. Well at the door. For further information see Bruce Montgomery.

W. E. McCandless.

When you call for a cigar, ask for the Ben Johnson, or the Black Prince, or Elposo. They have the flavor. American made. Handled in Columbia. Manufactured by Campbellsville Cigar Co.

Persons who have subscribed for Basic Flag fertilizer can get the same at Elzy Young's freight house. If not taken out immediately there will be extra charges.

It is believed that 90 percent of the voters in the eighty-odd school districts of Adair county subscribed for War Saving Stamps. It is believed that the districts will average \$300.

Rural Stone, who lives near Montpelier, lost a mare and a mule, killed by lightning, last Tuesday. Lewis Wilkinson lost a fine mare in the same way.

A cigar that gives satisfaction is the Ben Johnson. Ask for it. American made. Handled in Columbia. Manufactured by Campbellsville Cigar Co.

If you want a delightful smoke, call for the Elposo. American made. Handled in Columbia. Manufactured by the Campbellsville Cigar Co.

Sunday Services.

Last Sunday forenoon Eld. F. M. Rains, who was a student in C. C. College, this place, forty-two years ago, and who married Miss Susie Field in Columbia forty years ago, preached to a large congregation at the Christian church. He was introduced by his class mate, Eld. Tobias Huffaker, and he was given a happy greeting by all those who knew him when he was a young student in this place. Eld. Rains is in mission work, and has been for a number of years. He is a minister of strong character and full of information, and his friends were glad to see him.

Rev. R. V. Bennett, the new principal of the Lindsey-Wilson School, filled the pulpit at the Methodist Church in the forenoon and the Presbyterian Church at the evening hour. Both discourses were strong presentations of the word of God, delivered in a scholarly and most entertaining manner. His subjects were well connected, and from the beginning of his discourses until he closed he had the undivided attention of large congregations. His correct and polished language was a source of comment at the close of his speaking. He is yet a stranger here, but his elegance and thoroughness will soon make him admiring friends.

At the forenoon services Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett rendered a solo very beautifully.

Hadley Well, No 2.

The company that is drilling on Harrodsfork are much encouraged and believe that the wells that are being put down in that locality are in an oil belt. Hadley No. 2, was started a few days ago, and on Thursday, at a distance of 30 feet, a small vein was struck, one of the managers stating that he believed that a barrel per day could be bailed. The bit will continue to go down, and it is confidently believed that a paying strike will be made. Mr. Elmo Pearce, who is here from Oklahoma, prospecting, is highly elated over the outlook. He will return to his State and in a short time will be back. There are a number of companies who have holdings in Adair county, and Mr. Pearce says it will not be long until machinery will arrive and a number of wells drilled.

Notice.

All persons entitled as dependants to allowances out of the pay of soldiers now in the army or by the Government, or both, are also entitled to receive same promptly, and if there is any delay in this regard, it is one of the duties of the Red Cross Chapter of Adair county to see after its cause and to assist such persons in obtaining their allowances and the prompt payment of them through the Civilian Relief Committee. Mr. T. E. Jeffries, of Columbia, is the chairman of this committee and will give prompt attention to claims and complaints of such persons, all without cost.

July 1, 1918.

W. W. Jones, Chairman,
Adair County Red Cross Chapter.

Poem.

The following poem was written by "Corporal" Simon Finn, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.:

We are the first pioneer Infantry, waiting our over sea call,
And Uncle Sam won't be ashamed, we'll fight until we fall,
We'll make it mighty hot for them, with bayonet, shot and shell,
For we're a fighting regiment, we'll give those Germans "Hell."

When we arrive somewhere in France, and plunge into the war,
We'll stick until the very end, for we're Yankees to the core.
And when we think of the dear ones left back in the U. S. A.,
We're going to whip old "Billy" if it takes till Judgment Day.
For we'll fight them on the ocean, or we'll fight them in the air,
We'll fight them in the trenches, and we'll fight them anywhere.
We're Camp Wadsworth's Sammies, and there's nothing we don't dare,
And they'll hear us shouting cheerfully, when they send us
"Over There."

Liberty Loan interest Rates.

Secretary McAdoo officially corrects a statement appearing in various newspapers that the Fourth Liberty Loan will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 percent. He states that no thought has been entertained of issuing the bonds of the fourth loan at a higher rate than 4 1/2 percent.

Adair County News

Will Furnish

You all kinds of Job Work on short notice. We use the best material and our work is clean and up-to-date in workmanship. Send us your order for Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, State ments and Envelopes, in fact anything in the Printing Line. Get prices on Catalogue Work.

Adair County News
Columbia, Ky.

From North Carolina.

Shelby, June 22, 1918.

Editor Adair County News:

As the ground is too wet to cultivate by reason of a badly needed, soaking rain that broke a severe drouth, and as it is the 23rd birthday of my fourth son to enlist in the army, I improve present opportunity to send you a communication.

On Saturday, June 8, 1918, I corded up my 61 mile post, and, like Sir John Fallstaff, realize that the more age and flesh I have the more frailty. However, I am more alert than most men of my age, and can swing a grain cradle, plow, hoe, chop, but am neither willing nor expert at either.

I teach school just enough to spoil me as a farmer, and farm about enough to interfere with my teaching. Teaching should be my entire business; for I like the calling, and do not enjoy wrestling with the stubborn globe, especially as unproductive soil as we have in North Carolina. My farm is upright, and suggests sowing wheat with a double barreled shot gun. But I am proud of our sand-clay roads, and wish Adair county could see them and build duplicates. Roads up one hill and down another, and following bed of a creek, are not ideal highways. Poor as is the soil of Cleveland county, our roads were a good investment.

Excuse me for referring to Germany, for I am as anxious for its subjugation as any reader of your columns, and three of my boys are volunteers. But Germany is not whipped, although prospects begin to brighten. One reason this country, not larger than Texas, has proven so far redoubtable, is the work of the school teacher and the drill-master. Some twelve per cent. are illiterate in Kentucky and North Carolina, while Germany has one illiterate in 5,000. Then watch the onward march of "heathen Japan."

North Carolina has five months public school term, Kentucky six or seven, while those "slanted-eyed pagans" have nine. In North Carolina 66 per cent. is

the average attendance, with an unenforced attendance law, while Japan has 98 per cent. All this talk about the all-conquering Anglo Saxon fall down unless he has the skill that comes from knowledge. England, Scotland, Ireland, and Uncle Sam are classed as representatives of this dominant race, and so is Germany. Education is the cheap defense of nations, as can be proved by what this war will cost compared with the billions for maintenance of this dreadful struggle. Were I to demand \$125 a month for ten months to teach in public schools in the rural regions of Kentucky, or here either, it would be howled down as an extravagance like wasting the box of alabaster, but see what war is costing. Russia entered this war with colossal territory, and 180,000,000 in population. The rate of illiteracy is 70 per cent. We cleaned up Spain in 90 days, and her rate of illiteracy is 30 per cent. Harking back to roads, Germany has built roads as she fought, as did Napoleon the Great. Mosby said the way to win battles was to "be thar fust with the mostest men," and the great Corsican expressed the same thought in better language. That holds in peace and war.

As before expressed, I enjoy the sketches of Judge H. C. Baker, and remember the daring raids of John Hunt Morgan and Champ Ferguson. At the home of the late Curren O. Hurt, he and a refugee from Tennessee, named Alex Carmack, were making sorghum with an old wooden cane mill, the handiwork of Alex Bennett, and my mother was helping Mrs. Hurt skim. These old mills made a noise partaking of nature of the wail of a lost soul and the cadences of a steam callopie. Its range was three leagues, and Ferguson's forces came to see what was the matter. Riding up, they jumped and recognized Carmack, and gave chase. He hid in weeds and escaped their vengeance. Later, he joined Union army, and lost an arm. The same marauders came by our house. I was at Tabor school. Pa was deputy Sheriff under Y. E. Hurt,

and hunting some criminals. Grandma, Lucinda White, was a bed-ridden paralytic, and Sarah, a negress, belonging to Y. E. Hurt, was there to wait on her. One of Ferguson's men, teeming with desperate valor, came into her room, brandishing an adult, six shooter, and asking, furiously: "Whar is that thar man what I seed come in here?" Grandma coolly informed him no man was there, or he would be conspicuous by his absence. He rummaged the house, taking a dress suit belonging to Pa; a silk dress from Ma, and a small, pocket pistol. They tried to take a yearling mule, but with perversity of his tribe he kicked so vehemently they raised a white flag and departed.

Among Union soldiers I remember, were: Leslie Grundy, George Burrell, Joel Hurt, Polk Conover, Capt. O. B. Patteson, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Billy, Capt. Talt, and Capt. Seth Bradshaw; all the Bradshaws being related to my mother. Uncle Ben White was a Federal soldier in Missouri, and Nick White and John Henry were likewise Federal soldiers, as were Jesse White, Elisha, Annanias, and J. O. Bennett, in Kentucky.

Gaither Bryant, K. and Sam Allen were Confederate soldiers. The schoolboys had a martial spirit, and Ed Vigas, W. J. Conover, and Virgil Conover were our drill masters. We went through manual at arms with "wooden guns" with belts of pawpaw bark. We marched like geese, every boy yelling "left" and a self-constituted file-leader.

I see that Jo and Ralph Hurt are soldiers, and every brother I have is represented either in camps or trenches. May we "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and may our boys be mustered out, unscathed.

Melvin L. White.

I keep on hands a full stock of collars, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 198. 45-1yr J. F. Triplett, Columbia, Ky.

THE THINGS THAT COUNT

Now, dear, it isn't the bold things, Great deeds of valor and might, That count the most in the summing up of life at the end of the day. But it is the doing of old things, Small acts that are just and right; And doing them over and over again, no matter what others say; In smiling at fate when you want to cry, and in keeping at work when you want to play— Dear, these are the things that count.

And, dear, it isn't the new ways, Where the wonder-seekers crowd, That lead us into the land of content, or help us to find our own. But it is keeping to true ways, Though the music is not so loud, And there may be many a shadowed spot where we journey alone; In floating a prayer at the face of fear, and in changing into a song a groan— Dear, these are the things that count.

My dear, it isn't the loud part Of creeds that is pleasing to God, Not the chant of a prayer, or the hum of a hymn, or a jubilant shout or song. But it is the beautiful proud part Of walking with feet faith-shod; And in loving, loving, loving through all, no matter how things go wrong; In trusting ever, though dark the day, and in keeping your hope when the way seems long— Dear, these are the things that count. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Bathing Is a Luxury, Not a Necessity, According to Arctic Explorer's Theory

It is not essential to one's health that one bathe frequently, according to the hypothesis expounded by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, in a philosophical discussion of scurvy in the Medical Review of Reviews. Mr. Stefansson asserts bathing is purely an esthetic principle and that the value of cleanliness to health has not been established by the medical practitioners.

Mr. Stefansson's pronouncement will be greeted with jubilation by the elements which possess an ingrained dislike for hydrogen and oxygen in proportions of two to one. It has been accepted as dogmatic by the Mexican pelados for years, who as a religious function, bathe only on St. John's day, which is celebrated early in May. "Much of what the ordinary practitioner tells you about 'bathing for health' is either not yet demonstrated as true or else is demonstrably untrue," declares Mr. Stefansson. "The fact is that, according to the point of view, cleanliness is a matter of esthetics or else of taboo observance rather than of health."

The explorer makes an apology in the article for his attack on medical orthodoxy by declaring he has been divorced from medical books and journals for more than ten years. Mr. Stefansson wrote the treatise while in the arctic region in 1916. He was reported as dangerously ill from typhoid fever on Herschel Island.

SUMMER SMILES

Bristled Right Up.

"Miss Jones," said the hostess, "permit me to introduce Mr. Hogg, author of those delightfully clever poems you must have read."

"I am glad to meet Mr. Hogg," said the young woman. "Pardon the question, but is that your real name?"

"Certainly," said Hogg, bristling up. "Did you think it was my pen name?"

The Disagreeable Man!

"Are you still taking painting lessons, Jack?"

"No; I left off yesterday. I don't like my master."

"Why not?"

"He has such a disagreeable way of talking. He told me that if I kept on for some time longer I might, with a certain amount of help, be able to whitewash a fence."

German Buttons Will Be Easier.

"There's one thing about those heavy German metal helmets."

"What is it?"

"No soldier is likely to try to carry more than a dozen or so of them home for souvenirs."

Teacher's Orders.

"Here, ma," requested the boy, hurrying in from school, "hang my jacket up behind the stove."

"Is it wet?"

"No, but teacher sent me home to tell you to warm my jacket for me."

Identical Thoughts.

"Do you and your wife ever think the same?"

"When I'm out late at the club we do. She keeps thinking what she'll say when I get home, and so do I."

Distinguishing Mark.

"This check is doubtless all right," said the bank cashier politely, "but have you anything about you that would serve to identify you?"

"I have a mole on my left elbow," faltered the pretty girl.

In the Boarding-House.

"We never get quantity for more than one help apiece from the kitchen."

"Well, you couldn't expect anything to be repeated by a dumb waiter could you?"

Columbia Motor Freight Co.,

We Haul and Deliver your Freight, Daily, between Columbia and Campbellsville, Equipped with large Motor Trucks and New Freight Depot, opposite Post Office. All Country Freight delivered from new depot. Prompt and Courteous Service rendered our Patrons. We solicit your business.

Columbia Motor Freight Co.,

Young & Hutchison,
COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

Residence Phone 13 B Business Phone 13

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg's

up Stairs.

Columbia, - Kentucky

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds.

Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty

All Work Guaranteed

Office:—next door to post office.

W. H. JONES

COBURG, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Ford Cars. Tubes, Tires, &c., kept on hand.

Vulcanizing a Specialty.

L. H. Jones

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Special attention given Diseases of all

Domestic Animals

Office at Residence, 1 mile of town, on

Jamestown road.

Phone 114 G.

Columbia, Ky.

What We Have Missed.

Gypsy Smith says:

"You have never seen the havoc, witnessed the slaughter, suffered the agony, felt the heart-break that have come to the allies of Europe at the hands of those people who are not fit to be named in a civilized community. And all this to satisfy the diabolical ambition of the butcher of Berlin.

Well, there is only one way for us to stop this, and that is by getting back of our Government with every power at our command. And we can begin by pledging ourselves to save to the utmost of our ability and to buy War Saving Stamps that there may be more money, labor and materials for the Government with which to fight the war.

FOR SALE

By The Jeffries Realty Company.

56 Acres, three miles from Columbia, on upper Greensburg road, 1/2 mile from school, good peach orchard, good soil and level land, well watered, 15 acres timber, good five-room house, barn 38x40 feet, good fencing, 15 acres in grass. Price \$2,750. Easy terms.

The best bargain yet offered in Adair county land. 75 acres 3 miles from Columbia, on new Stanford pike, 300 yards from school house, 1/2 mile from postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, finest water on earth, good orchard, limestone soil, 20 acres timber, good six room dwelling house, and two good barns. One-half cash, balance one and two years. This farm can be bought for \$3,500.

1/2 Acre lot in town of Columbia, room, modern dwelling, good barn and other buildings, good water, house wired for electric lights, on best street in Columbia. \$1,000, cash.

135 Acres for \$3,500, one-half cash, the balance in one and two years. This farm is located in Russell county 8 miles from Jamestown, the County seat. Good house and good fencing, 35 acres in timber, 55 acres in fine grass, balance in fine state of cultivation. Two miles from Russell Springs.

33 1/2 Acres for \$2,200.00. This is one of the best small farms in Adair county, 1/2 mile from two churches and school. 15 acres timber, good orchard, fertile soil, good water, level land, 8 room residence barn 32x45, good fencing, five miles from Columbia, on Jamestown Pike.

FOR SALE—160 acres, seven miles from Columbia, good roads, 1/2 mile from church and school, 120 acres cleared, 40 acres timber, 15 acres fine bottom. Good dwelling house, good tenant house, two good barns and excellent fencing. This farm can be bought for \$50 per acre, one third cash and balance in one and two years.

A splendid little farm of 79 acres ten miles from Columbia for \$2,000. This farm has on it a good house and barn and 14 acres of timber, all well fenced. The place is 1 mile from post office, church and school.

A BARGAIN AT \$10,000.

204 Acres, two and one-half miles from Columbia, near Campbellsville pike, good orchard, 50 acres timber, good residence, excellent fencing, 65 acres good grass, 65 acres in clover, limestone soil. This land is uniformly level and tractor can be used on every foot of the farm. This is the best bargain at \$10,000 in Kentucky.

FOR SALE at BARGAINS—A man can buy these Farms and Pay for them in two years at the present prices of tobacco.

250 Acres on new pike now under construction, one mile from church, six and one-half miles from Columbia, limestone soil, good water, 100 acres in timber, 60 acres fine bottom land, two good houses, two tenant houses, two barns, good fencing, possession Jan. 1st 1919. The price of this farm is \$3,500.

190 Acres one mile from Columbia between Jamestown and Somerset roads, good orchard, limestone soil, soft water, one third in timber, fairly level, 30 acres bottom, brick residence, new barn, fairly good fencing. Price \$7,000.

A farm of 42 acres, three miles from Columbia, for \$906. This nice little farm is on the Greensburg pike, good limestone soil, close to school and church, nice residence and good barn. This is a bargain and can be paid for out of one crop of tobacco.

Four acres in town of Columbia, seven room, modern residence, good cellar, splendid fencing, two good barns. Price \$2,800.

We have listed many other good propositions in both farms and town property.

C. G. JEFFRIES REALTY CO.

Columbia, - - - Kentucky.

ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

Governor Stanley Proclaims National War Savings Day

Proclamation

WHEREAS, The people of this Commonwealth, on June 28th, 1918, will be afforded an opportunity for self-denial and practical consecration to the great cause to which civilization is pledged; and,



GOVERNOR A. O. STANLEY
Of Kentucky

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the one hundred and twenty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

JAMES P. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

By E. MATT KARR, Assistant Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, The material needs of the Government for the successful prosecution of the war are enormous and the only resources of the Government is the property of the people. This can be reached by taxation or by volunteer contribution. Both are necessary to assure success. In addition to the payment of taxes imposed by the nation at this time, each citizen should be willing to practice every character of self-denial. Our smaller savings can best be invested in War Savings Stamps. The people of this Commonwealth are asked to invest in these stamps. Similar allotments have been made to other States, and the President has called upon the people of the various States to indicate their willingness to practice the patriotic self-denial required of all of us, during the remainder of this year. This State has always responded to every call, and I feel assured in this instance it will not be found lacking.

THEREFORE, I, A. O. Stanley, Governor of Kentucky, hereby proclaim Friday, June 28th, 1918, as WAR SAVINGS DAY, for the State of Kentucky, upon which day all persons shall give their pledges for War Savings Stamps at such times and places and in such manner as may be appointed by James B. Brown, War Savings Director for this State, acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

A. O. STANLEY.

Farm Production Grows

Estimated Gross Value of Wealth Produced on Farms in 1917 Exceeds Nineteen Billion Dollars

Following the items of the census of 1910, the United States department of agriculture has estimated the gross value of the wealth produced on farms in 1917 to be \$19,444,000,000. This is divided into a total of \$13,611,000,000 for all crops and \$5,833,000,000 for animal products and animals sold off farms and slaughtered on farms. Such totals as these, even though they represent gross values, would have been regarded as fabulous before 1916.

The census total of wealth production on farms is \$2,500,000,000 for 1880, \$4,700,000,000 for 1890, and \$8,600,000,000 for 1900, and the estimate for 1915 is \$10,800,000,000. These numbers, being dollars and not quantities of product, are the resultant of two factors, production and price, and hence, as gauges of the productiveness of the agricultural industry, may be above or below the fact.

In the ordinary course of events, many years must have elapsed before the products of farms would reach the stupendous aggregate gross value of 1917. The average increase per year from 1880 to 1890 was \$226,000,000; from 1890 to 1900, \$384,000,000; from 1900 to 1915, \$370,000,000, and from 1880 to 1915, 16 years, \$379,000,000. At the average annual rate of increase for the 16 years, not until 1935 would the gross value of 1917 be reached, computed as an increase over 1915. Mainly due to increase of price since 1915, the calendar has been anticipated by 21 years.

In the continuous annual record, extending back 21 years, 1911 is the only year with a decline in total gross value of farm products when compared with the preceding year, and that year was one with low production. A year that hardly exceeded the preceding one was 1914, when the price of cotton was demoralized by the war. By the end of 1915 the prices of most farm products were still nearly on the plane of 1914, with crop production 7 per cent above; and the total gross value of farm production was \$10,775,000,000, a gain of nearly a billion dollars over either 1913 or 1914.

Then followed a rapid ascent of prices of farm products, and the weighted index for the prices of principal crops in December, 1916, was 56 per cent above 1915, so that, although the crop production was 14 per cent less, the total gross value of farm production was \$13,406,000,000, or 25 per cent above 1915, itself the topmost year at that time.

The performance of 1916 in farm wealth production, unprecedentedly large though it was, was a puny precursor of 1917. The price index number of the principal crops of this year is 35 per cent above 1916 and 111 per cent above 1915, and complicated with this enormous factor is a crop production that is 12 per cent above 1916. Hence it is that the grand aggregate of \$13,611,000,000 is reached as the gross value of the farm crop production of 1917, and of \$19,444,000,000 as the total of all production.

Caution is given by the department of agriculture against accepting this total of \$19,444,000,000 as the amount of the farmers' cash income, and also against regarding it as a net income. There are duplication and triplication of value and also omitted items; cost of production must be considered, and certainly for 1916 and 1917 a soaring cost has complicated the problem. It is a gross income in a vague, undefinable, intangible sense, which cannot be reduced to a net income, nor net wealth production, by any process.

Tighter and Longer Skirts, Cause Order for Lower Steps On the Spokane Street Cars

Score another for the women. This time they have made two big transportation companies see the error of their way. They have compelled tardy recognition of the fact that the length of a skirt offers the only proper rule for regulating the height of street car steps.

The women of Spokane did it. They were confronted by fashion's latest edict of longer, tighter skirts, and street car steps twenty inches from the ground. Something had to give way. Obviously fashion's decree could not be changed, hence the attack on the high steps.

But the street car companies could not see it. The same steps had been in use for years and it would cost money to make the change. Protests by the women were aired in the news-

papers and gravely considered by the nickel gatherers, but no action resulted. Then the Women's Good Government league got busy with an appeal direct to the public service commission of the state. The commission listened to the argument, considered it reasonable and promptly ordered lower street car steps. The transportation companies bowed their heads and the car steps are now dropped to a height of fifteen inches from the ground.

First Lake Steamboat.

The first lake steamboat of Lake Erie, the Walk on the Water, was launched at Black Rock, a short distance below Buffalo, just 100 years ago. She made her maiden voyage from Buffalo to Detroit in the following August.

Interesting Facts.

Grass seed germinates in from 14 to 18 days.

Motorcycles and bicycles are becoming popular throughout Siam.

Chinese peanuts are usually hand sorted by women after being sifted.

China sends thousands of tons of peanuts abroad each year, and so does India.

In high or rough water, in angling for black bass, light-colored and bright flies are most effective.

Cottage Cheese Dishes.

Our government food experts realize the need that all housewives learn to use many foods which have high nutritive value, but have been given but a small place in the family dietary. Cottage cheese is one of these wholesome dishes. There are some who have not learned to like this nutritious food, and so it may be given in small doses, camouflaged in such a manner that in a short while even the most obstinate objector is fully immune. One way to introduce this into the diet of a biased member of the family is to make

Cottage Cheese Dressing.

Take a quarter of a cup of nice creamy cottage cheese and mix it with any good boiled dressing or a mayonnaise is especially good, using a spoonful of the dressing at a time, mixing well until thoroughly blended and enough of the dressing is added to cover the flavor of the cheese. This heaped over sliced tomatoes is perfectly delicious, and will never be discovered by mere man as containing anything but legitimate materials ordinarily found in the average salad dressing.

Cottage Cheese Sausage.

Take a cupful each of cottage cheese, a cup of dry bread crumbs or rice or a mixture of both, two tablespoonfuls of butter or sweet fat, a fourth of a cup of chopped pecans, or peanuts, a half teaspoon of powdered sage or poultry dressing, one teaspoon of salt, a tablespoonful of milk, a third of a teaspoon of soda dissolved in the milk, a tablespoonful of finely minced onion. Cook the onion in the fat until tender but not brown, then mix all the ingredients together and form into balls, roll in bread crumbs and brown in a frying pan in a little hot fat. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Cottage Cheese for Dessert.

Add a little sugar to a cupful of seasoned cheese, make a mound of it and dot with teaspoonfuls of raspberry jam. Serve with crackers and coffee. Cottage cheese with chopped marischino cherries is delectable as sandwich filling.

Nellie Maxwell

Jerusalem Blooming Again Like a Rose, Says Writer In Letter to London Times

The Rose of Jericho, writes a Jerusalem correspondent to the London Times, when one buys it in the shops, is a queer little withered ball of shriveled fibers, which the inexperienced think fit only for the rubbish heap. But put it in water and the thing revives, turns freshly green, and begins to sprout anew with life that has been always dormant but never dead. This strange plant is symbolical of Jerusalem. The more rapid recovery from conditions of misery was delayed by the maneuvers of certain speculators whose object was to hinder the British advance into Palestine, bringing with it a vivifying tide of honest Egyptian notes and silver.

Scouting profit, rascally speculators went about among the more ignorant, cunningly representing Egyptian notes to be only worth in gold the value of discredited Turkish paper, and they thus succeeded in buying up a quantity at the average price of 3s. 6d. Such chicanery caused great distress to the mass of the people and considerable inconvenience to the military administration by shaking public confidence in the Egyptian bank notes.

But the good names of Britain and of Egypt are helping things to right themselves, and trade is now being done in goods coming from Egypt daily. Jerusalem had become like the Rose of Jericho, which had withered and was seemingly dead. To us it is given to watch the Holy City revive and renew her youth.

CHEAPER POULTRY RATIONS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The demand for wheat for human consumption necessitates that it be used as economically and sparingly as possible for feeding animals and chickens. Some "just as good" rations which contain no wheat have been tried out in egg laying tests by the United States department of agriculture, and excellent results have been secured. Thirty laying hens, to which wheatless rations were fed, produced in the two years covered by the test on an average of 147.3 eggs for the pullet year, and 121 eggs during the second year. This compares favorably with egg yields secured on other rations containing wheat, and therefore more expensive.

The wheatless ration is also being tried on a pen of Buff Orpington pullets and during the past ten months they have laid on an average of 111.3 eggs, a very good yield for this period.

The wheatless ration used was as follows:

Scratch mixture—Two pounds of cracked corn, one pound of oats.

Dry Mash—Three pounds of corn meal, one pound of beef scrap.

The scratch mixture was fed sparingly, the hens being permitted to eat about as much of it as of the dry mash. During the two-year test the hens were provided with free range where they could pick a variety of green feed. Leghorn pullets were used and it was found that it took 4.6 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Fifty-two pounds of grain was consumed by each pullet annually, and of this amount twenty-six pounds was from the scratch mixture. When wheat is omitted from the ration it is advisable to feed more beef scrap. Laying hens should have a good supply of protein, and the additional beef scrap supplies this essential in one of the cheapest forms.

Cotton seed meal used to replace half the beef scrap in the mash has given good results on the government poultry farm and has had no bad effect on the quality of the eggs. Where cotton seed meal replaced all the beef scrap the results were unsatisfactory both in number and quality of eggs. Mussel meal has not proven as good a substitute for beef scrap as fish meal, which, to the amount of 25 per cent of the mash, has affected the flavor or the taste of the eggs.

Much in Little.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has 1,353 missionaries on its rolls.

Since the discovery of tin in Alaska in 1902 nearly 1,000 tons of the metal have been produced.

The Methodist church in Japan has gained about 12 per cent in membership during the last year.

An East Concord (N. H.) farmer has been offered \$28 a bushel for his Golden Bantam seed corn.

Pay Employees to Exercise.

For the last few months the office employees of a large manufacturing concern have been paid to exercise an hour a day, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The company feels that the best possible physical condition of its men is so desirable that it has fitted up a gymnasium for them and placed an experienced physical instructor in charge. Executives, superintendents, managers and others are all urged to spend one hour of the company's time each day in the gymnasium.

KETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that Will be of Interest to all Readers of the News.

BY JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 22.

ADAIR COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-1815.

An aged lady, whom the writer as a child knew, was wont to relate, that she was predest, a child of nine or ten years, when the company mustered and marched away to war, and she would sing the old hymn to the tune by which Gilmore played it upon his life. At that early day a journey to New Orleans was not an inconsiderable undertaking. Western Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas were substantially a great wilderness, and means of communication between Adair county and New Orleans were so few, that it was farther away in that day than Hong Kong is from the present generation.

Peter Buckingham had, before enlisting in this campaign, served a campaign in Capt. John Butler's company, and Berry James, who, also, served in Butler's company, is evidently the same as Berry James, who served in Paxton's company. There was a former citizen of the county who bore the name of Berry James, but no one can be remembered who was of the name of Berry James. James Duncan, Samuel Isaacs and John White had, also, seen service in the war as members of Capt. Shirley's company, and the latter had, also, served in Capt. Thomas Atkinson's company.

The call for the men who composed the Kentucky contingent in the New Orleans campaign was made by Gov. Shelby on October 20, 1814, and Col. Mitchison's regiment, of which Capt. Paxton's company was a part, was organized on November 10, 1814, and marched to the banks of the Ohio river. Gov. Shelby had been assured that a quarter master of the United States Government would provide the necessary means of transportation, and blankets, tents, arms and ammunition. Hence, the men departed from their homes, in most instances, provided with only one suit of clothing. The expedition was upon the point of failure, when Richard Taylor, of Frankfort, the quarter master of the Kentucky militia, borrowed money sufficient to tide over the emergency. He bought such boats for the transportation of the men as he could, and succeeded in securing a pot and kettle for each company of eighty men. Many of the flat boats secured were old and rickety, and at the mouth of the Cumberland river the expedition was stopped for a week, when the men cut timbers and repaired the boats. There was due the men an advance of two months pay before being required to leave the State, but this advance was not made and for a time after their arrival in Louisiana the men were compelled to subsist upon one quarter rations. The writer, when a child, has heard old men of Capt. Paxton's company re-

Continued on page 7.

Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. — had me get Cardui. . . I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health. I can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition. If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial."

All Druggists

Go to Church Times

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all Presbyterians church, Rev. E. T. Watson Pastor. Sunday-School 9:45 a. m. Congregational Worship 11 a. m. Evening Service at 7 p. m. on second and fourth Sundays. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topic discussed. Preaching at Union 1st each 3rd Sabbath.

METHODIST CHURCH.

L. F. Piercey, Pastor. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30. Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each 1st and 3rd Sunday. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 o'clock. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. B. Y. P. U. evening 8:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30. Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month. Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock. F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Judge Hancock, Superintendent. Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00. Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month. Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m. Mission Band the first Sunday each month at 2 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Thursday second Sunday at 3:00 p. m. Z. T. Williams, Pastor. G. R. Reed, Sect. Ray Conover, Tres.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interests of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. JULY 3, 1918.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For United States Senator.

We are authorized to announce that Judge B. J. Bethurum, of Pulaski county, is a candidate for the United States Senate, subject to the action of the Republican voters of Kentucky, as expressed at the August primary.

A large and an enthusiastic assembly of Republicans crowded into the court-house last Monday afternoon to hear Judge B. J. Bethurum, of Pulaski county, present his claims for the nomination for the office of United States Senator, the primary to take place the first Saturday in August. He was introduced in a few well chosen words by Judge H. C. Baker. There are but few more attractive speakers in the State than Judge Bethurum, and he evidently made a fine impression here, the closest attention being paid throughout his discussion of the issues. He stated that he was one hundred per cent., Republican, and as an American citizen he could be measured in the same way. He felt sure that he would be nominated, and he was just as confident that he would defeat Ollie James at the November election. He further stated that his loyalty to his country could not be called in question, and that if he should go to the Senate he would stand by President Wilson in the prosecution of this war. In other matters he was a loyal Republican. He is also an advocate of nationwide prohibition and favors woman's suffrage. It was a clean, decent speech throughout. Elsewhere in this paper the Judge's announcement appears.

JUDGE BETHURUM'S CANDIDACY.

[Richmond Pantagraph.]

Circuit Judge B. J. Bethurum, of Pulaski County, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator of Kentucky and, with characteristic honesty and fearlessness, states his views on public questions. He deprecates the fact that we are at war, yet demands united support, and pledges unreserved loyalty to the Administration in the prosecution of the war to glorious victory for which Judge Bethurum's son, side by side with thousands of other brave boys, is now fighting. He denounces the liquor traffic as the greatest of all evils, and pledges every effort for the suppression of the

traffic in state and nation, just as his entire life has been a struggle for the cause of temperance, for sobriety, for the happy home, because he knows that happy homes constitute the bulwark and strength of a nation. His spirit of chivalry, as gallant as that of any chevalier in the days when knighthood was in flower, compels him to declare for woman suffrage, her equality with him. Knowing the trials and struggles of the laboring man, he favors organizations of working men through which they may secure their rights and protection.

Judge Bethurum's rise has been steady, and deservedly so. State legislator, commonwealth's attorney, circuit judge, re-elected circuit judge, his zeal and efficiency in each position marking him for the next higher, ever battling for Kentucky, industrially and educationally, and for the civic righteousness that marches hand in hand with a higher citizenship. Men of such loyalty, ability and high resolve are needed in the Senate in these troublous times, these times that try men's souls, and his achievements would be the pride and heritage of us all. If the Republicans of Kentucky knew him as the writer knows him, has known him all his life—his irreproachable character, superb intellectual gifts, magnificent loyalty and courage, and his lifelong battle for every principle that makes the Republican party the grandest political organization of all time, they would indorse him overwhelmingly in the primary, and the voters would vindicate his candidacy in the general election.

WAR NEWS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Along the western battle line, as well as on the mountain and Piave sectors of the Italian front, the Allied armies await further enemy efforts. Infantry activity is confined to local actions at various points.

On the vital stretch of the battle front between Ypres and Rheims the most important action of the past few days has been that in which the American troops took from the Germans a commanding hill position near Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry. Besides gaining the hill the Americans took 264 prisoners, including seven officers. From the hill the Americans dominate the German positions for some distance beyond in the direction of Torcy.

It is believed that the German command is about ready to launch another stroke against the Allied lines. The artillery activity remains about normal on important sectors, but aerial fighting has increased markedly.

HUNS LOSE THIRTY-SIX MACHINES

Thirty-six German machines were brought down or forced to land in a damaged condition Tuesday by Franco-British airmen, while Berlin claims the destruction of twelve Allied airplanes the same day. German airplanes raided Paris Wednesday night.

There is much sickness prevalent among the German troops, but this is not believed to be having any effect on plans for a renewal of the enemy offensive.

The Italians are busily taking count of the guns and material captured from the Austrians,

who fled across the Piave. In the mountain zone the fighting has died down to local attacks. Unconfirmed reports received in Switzerland from Berlin are that Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann will resign in consequence of his speech in the Reichstag Tuesday.

TAKE GERMAN POSITION.

London, June 27 (by A. P.)—British troops last night took a German strong point west of Vieux Berquin, east of Hazebrouck, and captured prisoners and machine guns, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig to-day. The German artillery has been active on the Lys salient. The statement reads:

"By a successful minor operation during the night we gained possession of a hostile strong point west of Vieux Berquin and captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns.

"The hostile artillery has been active at different points between Givenchy and Robecq and with gas shells against the northeastern portion of the forest of Niephe."

Gradyville.

We had a fine rain to-day.

Several of our farmers have laid their corn by.

Dr. S. Simmons delivered a bunch of hogs to R. L. Caldwell, at Milltown, the first of the week.

Rev. Bush, of Columbia, filled his regular appointment here last Saturday and Sunday.

About all the wheat is stacked in this section and a very good crop on hands.

Miss Ruth Hill, who has been visiting at Adairville for the past month, returned home last Thursday.

Deputy Sheriff Geo. Coffey, of Columbia, put in several days, in this section, last week.

John Pickett, of Campbells-ville, was looking after insurance here several days of last week.

Quite a lot of hay was saved in this community last week.

Mr. B. B. Jones has just completed saving a large clover field which is some of the finest hay we have seen for years.

Miss Evelyn Simmons, of Columbia, is the guest of Miss Gertrude Keltner this week.

Rev. Vance and family are visiting their relatives at Hodgenville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvest Hill and son, of Adairville, are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Strong Hill, of our city, for a few days only.

Mrs. O. M. Barbee, of Columbia, who has been visiting relatives at Edmonton for several weeks, passed through here last week en route for home.

Mr. G. T. Flowers and daughter, Miss Mollie, accompanied by Mrs. C. O. Moss and her two sons, James and Harold, and her brother, James G. Flowers, of St. Louis, Mo., visited their brother, George Flowers and family at Monticello several days of last week.

Our citizens showed their patriotic duty last Friday afternoon, when they purchased in this part of Adair county, over two thousand dollars worth of War Saving Stamps. Nearly every citizen in this section responded to the call at once.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Dear Editor:—

Please find space in your paper for a few lines from the Adair county boys. We are now located at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. We hope that the folks of Adair haven't forgotten us, for we think of the folks there every day. We boys are all well and putting forth every effort to serve our country. I am glad to say that all of the Adair boys are making fine soldiers for Uncle Sam. Some of us are making officers, some signal men and some first class privates. All of us have good records. We think some times, we are out of luck when a big sand storm comes up, which we have for a while. Some times we have to stop drilling on account of such storms, and rub our eyes for we can't see very well in a sand storm. Although we like here very well. I believe it is a healthy country. We live in tents, eight men to each tent, is called a squad. We keep the tents and our equipments in good order all time. We stand inspection every Saturday morning to see that we, and our equipment are in good condition. If, on Saturday morning they find any rifle or any part of our clothing that is not in first-class condition, we get put on extra duty, on Saturday afternoon which is one of our holidays. I'm glad to say that none of our Adair county boys has ever been on extra duty, for we are always on top. We have fine officers here. We get good treatment. They seem to take great interest in all of us, for they know that we will be with them when they walk the streets of Berlin. We are all anxious to get "over there" so we can play our part in the game, and win the war for our American country. We must beat the "Kaiser" or else be out of luck.

The Adair county boys get together and go to town on Saturday afternoon and have good times. We treat every body with respect and the people here sure return it. Any of us are welcome in their homes. They invite us to take meals with them, and they sure give us good things to eat. We certainly do appreciate it too. We are sorry but we won't be here for cotton picking this fall. They sure have lots of it planted. When we go out on hikes, about all we can see is cotton fields and negroes. We don't see the big corn and tobacco fields as we do in old Kentucky around our good homes. The people here resemble the Kentucky people in the way of friendliness and good nice folks.

We take the blues, some times when the band starts playing "My Old Kentucky Home." We sure cheer them for it, for we have high spirits for our Kentucky homes. "We boys sing it quite often too." We are getting up some good songs now to sing when we go to France. Our Regiment sang all day last Friday. We sure had some fun. Some boys can't sing, but they have to mark time just the same. We boys take lots of exercise every day, and it certainly is making better men of us, for it is building muscles that we never did use before. We get plenty to eat, but we are always ready for the next meal and sure do hasten to the mess hall when

Spokes Wanted

Until further notice, we will pay the following prices for SPLIT HICKORY and OAK SPOKES, delivered on our yard at Columbia and Clementsville, Ky.:

Split Hickory 30 in. Wanted

Price per M. pieces

On Heart	Depth	Length	A. & B	C
2 1/2	x 3	30	\$50.00	\$25.00
4	x 4 1/2	30	175.00	60.00

These Spokes may be white or red timber or part white and part red, but must be good heavy timber clear of defects.

White Oak Spokes, Second Growth Strictly

Price per M. pieces

On Heart	Depth	Length	A & B	C
2 1/2	x 3	30	\$60.00	\$25.00
3 1/2	x 3 1/2	30	100.00	50.00
4	x 4 1/2	30	175.00	60.00

Black Jack or Red Oak Wanted, Second Growth only.

On Heart	Depth	Length	A & B	C
4	x 4 1/2	30	150.00	50.00

The White Oak Spokes must be second growth timber clear of defects of all kinds. The 4 and 4 1/2 Red Oak Spokes must be split from but cuts only of real good Red Oak butts, they must be A & B quality only.

ADAIR SPOKE CO.

E. G. WEATHINGTON, Mgr.

A BOND OF TRUE TIRE SERVICE

Extra-Tested

is a promise of mile for mile economy to the user of **Racine Country Road and Multi-Mile Cord Tires.**

Extra quality results from each of the many extra tests. For instance, hundreds of miles are added by the **Extra Test** for tread proportion, which provides tread of exactly perfect weight.

RACINE Country Road and Multi-Mile Cord TIRES

are recommended by

Buchanan Lyon Co., Inc.

Columbia, Kentucky.

For your own protection be certain every Racine Tire you buy bears the name RACINE RUBBER COMPANY, RACINE, WIS.

the bugle sounds for mess. But we don't like to hear it sound at 5:30 every morning, but we have to get up right now, for we just have fifteen minutes to dress and fall in for "Reveille." We can't lie in bed turn over and grown and go back to sleep as we did at home. Well, we boys had a little parade in Columbia last February, the 22nd, before we left for Camp Taylor. But we hope we can give you folks a better one in a military style after we get the "Kaiser," and arrive back in old Adair again. Well, privates Sam Jeffries and L. T. Williams are urging me to close this letter. So we hope you people still think of us. With all good wishes to you people.

I remain,
From Corporal Simon Finn.
Co. G., 1st Pioneer Infantry,
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

For Sale.

One Fairbanks-Morse, 6 H. P. Gasoline Engine, Horizontal. In first-class condition. A bargain. Also one four horse power, upright Engine.

Apply at News Office.

LEXINGTON, KY., BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

[Inc. and Successor to Wilbur R. Smith Business College]

Business, Short Hand, Type Writing and Telegraphy

This old and influential College can do much for you at least cost and toward securing a high standard position. Diploma awarded. Special Course for Government Employment. Thousands of successful graduates. Begin anytime. DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES, under the supervision of a Lady Principal. 30 ladies attending this Session. Good boarding homes. For particulars, address

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15 Years Practice Consultation Free

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OSTEOPATH

Butler Bldg on Public Square.

COLUMBIA, KY.

The Adair County News \$1.50 yr.

Personals.

Mr. A. C. Hill, Glasgow, was here few days since.

Mr. J. W. Saltsman, New Hope, was here a few days ago.

Mr. J. B. Jones visited his old home in Green county last week.

Mr. M. Cravens was at home at the beginning of circuit court.

S. A. Noe, Lebanon, Standard oil man, was here last Thursday.

Mr. Fayette Simpson, of the Burkesville bar, was here last Friday.

Mr. J. C. Sims, of Lebanon, was in Columbia several days of last week.

Mr. Chas. McGraff, Georgetown, was at the Jeffries Hotel a few days ago.

Mr. G. W. Whitlock called to see the Columbia grocermen a few days since.

Mr. Garfield Flowers spent several days of last week with friends in Columbia.

Mr. H. W. Edmonds, editor of the Russell Springs Advance, was here Monday.

Mr. Alfred Whitlock, of Indianapolis, is visiting his mother and brothers who live at Bliss.

Mr. W. S. Knight, Jr., who has been out west, was here last Wednesday, en route to Russell county.

Mr. C. R. Payne, wife and children, of Burkesville, visited at the home of Judge J. J. Simpson last Friday.

Mr. S. E. Shively, left Monday, for Pleasant Lake, North Dakota, to look after his farming interest in that State.

Mr. Collins Bridgewater, of Louisville, arrived last Wednesday, and will remain here ten days or two weeks.

Mr. Blanton Jones, of near Burkesville, brother-in-law of Rev. L. F. Piercy, visited here a day or two of last week.

Mr. W. D. Jones, who is a traveling accountant for Railroads, came home and spent last week with his wife and little son.

Miss Lillie Judd is spending several weeks with her brother, Lieutenant R. D. Judd, who is stationed at Ft. Screven, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Krear, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, who visited relatives at Creelsboro, were here last Friday, en route home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bates and their little daughter, Frances, of Jamestown, spent several hours in Columbia last Thursday.

Mr. R. A. Myers and Mr. Cecil Ramsey spent several days of last week in Columbia, their wives being on a visit here.

Mr. Dud McFarland and wife, Jamestown, and Mr. J. T. Goodman and wife, Rowena, were here the day of the Masonic picnic.

Mr. W. E. Harris, of Richmond, Va., who is a real estate dealer, spent several days of last week at the home of his brother, Mr. C. S. Harris.

Messrs. J. A. Hubbard and Henry Edrington; Misses Eloise Smith and Jeane Taylor, were here, from Campbellsville, one day last week.

Dr. Zach Taylor, who has been in Nebraska for the past two years, returned last Thursday. His object in coming home is to enter the army.

Miss Willard Neat has returned from Scottsville, where she visited Miss Myrtle Hankins, who taught in the public schools here several years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Jones, and their little daughter, Margaret Lester, of Cincinnati, visited at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, parents of the former, last week.

Mr. W. S. Knight, Jamestown, was here a few days ago, on his return home from Logan county, he having accompanied his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Diddle, to Adairville and who had been visiting him.

Mrs. Eugene Montgomery, of Pilot Point, Texas, arrived last Wednesday for a few weeks' visit. She stopped with her mother, Mrs. Priscilla Do-honey. Mrs. Montgomery had hoped to get here in time to see her father, but he was buried on Monday.

Mr. W. F. Alexander, a prominent citizen of Burkesville, whose serious illness we mentioned two weeks ago, can not live but a few days. Mr. John Lee Walker, who was at his bedside the latter part of last week, reports that all has been done that can be by the physicians.

Mr. W. W. Murrell, who left here for Kansas thirty-odd years ago, arrived last Thursday, on a visit. His last visit to this place was twenty-seven years ago. His wife, who was Miss Mollie Mitchell, is still living and in fine health, though she did not come with him to Kentucky. Mr. Murrell has been successful in the West. He and his wife are now alone

all their children having married and have homes of their own.

Dr. Jas. Triplett has been on the sick list for several days.

Mr. J. A. Hill, Adairville, was here last Saturday, meeting his old friends.

Mr. John T. Harvey, of Boston, Mass., is visiting his mother and sister.

Miss Alice Walker recently spent a day with the Misses Chandler, Campbellsville.

Mrs. J. R. Smith, Campbellsville, visited her cousin, Mrs. Rollin Hurt last week.

Mr. Barksdale Hamlett was in Campbellsville the first of the week, on legal business.

Mr. T. W. Spindler, of Louisville, visited his nephew, Mr. R. W. Shirley, last week.

Mr. G. T. Flowers, our own Deacon, Sheriff of Wayne county, is here meeting his many friends.

Miss Dorothy Baker, Monticello, is visiting at the home of her grandfather, Judge H. C. Baker.

Mr. M. C. Winfrey, wife and daughter, Miss Mary, visited Mr. Ewing Stults and wife, Louisville, last week.

Mr. J. A. Willis, who is at work, carpentering for a coal company in Harlan county, is at home for a short stay.

Miss Ethel Moore, one of Adair county's worthy young ladies, left for Mannsville, Taylor county, the first of the week where she will teach.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Glasgow and children, of Catlettsburg, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Glasgow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Shirley.

Rev. B. T. Watson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, this place, went to Burkesville and preached for the congregation in that town last Sunday.

Mr. Richard Hord and two children: Mr. Hugh Chandler and Miss Mary Smith, Campbellsville, visited at the home of Judge Rollin Hurt Sunday.

Mrs. Jo. Callison, of Cane Valley, who was Miss Fon Hancock before her marriage, was dangerously ill last Sunday, but Monday her condition was reported better.

Mrs. B. O. Hurt, who has been in St. Anthony Hospital, Louisville for five or six weeks, returned home last Saturday. The indications point to her early restoration to health.

Mr. R. F. Paul is yet confined to his room, his condition being about the same as reported last. The trouble now seems to be lack of appetite. His physician is endeavoring to bring that around.

Mrs. Mary Strange, of Burkesville, who visited with her children here for some weeks, returned home last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Fleece Smith, came up from Burkesville and accompanied her, the journey being made in an auto.

Mrs. S. F. White and her son, Kenneth, arrived Monday night from Bridgeport, Ala. They stopped with Mrs. White's niece, Mrs. J. F. Patterson, and will remain, visiting here for several weeks. They will be given cordial greetings.

Mrs. Nina Denver, who is a trained nurse, and who has been in the Deaconess Hospital, Louisville, for about a year, will arrive at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lena Paul, this Tuesday night. She will be with her relatives and friends eight or ten days.

Fred and Guy Jackman reached home last week from the Masonic Home, Louisville. Fred received his diploma from the school in that institution and this fall he will enter Berea College. He is making rapid progress and the Masons will see that he is given an opportunity for a finished education. Guy has three more years in the Home school before entering college. The boys will be with their mother and sisters here until September.

DEBTS COLLECTED
Accounts, Notes, Claims of all kinds collected anywhere in the world. No charges unless we collect. Reference, Farmers National Bank.
May's Collection Agency;
Room 7 Masonic Bldg. Somerset, Ky.

Local News

To Stone Cement Contractors.

We will, as soon as practicable, let a contract for the construction of a stone and concrete dam, 85 feet long by 12 feet high across Russell's creek one mile below Columbia. Any contractor interested in bidding on this work call on Farmers Mill Co., 32 tf. Columbia, Ky.

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

Increased Taxation Necessary.

Secretary McAdoo's position relative to taxation for the coming year was frankly and positively stated in his letter to Majority Leader Kitchin of the House of Representatives. He wrote in part:

"We can not afford to rely upon \$4,000,000,000 only for taxation, because we shall then have to rely on raising \$20,000,000,000 by loans. This would be a surrender to the policy of high-interest rates and inflation, with all their evil consequences."

"If we are to preserve the financial strength of the Nation we must do sound and safe things, no matter whether they hurt our pockets or involve sacrifices—sacrifices of a relatively insignificant sort compared with those our soldiers and sailors are making to save the life of the Nation."

"The sound thing to do unquestionably is to increase taxation, and the increases should be determined upon promptly and made effective at the earliest possible moment."

The Secretary's recommendations briefly are that one-third (estimated at \$8,000,000,000) of the cash expenditures to be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, be provided for by taxation, a real warprofits' tax at a high rate upon all war profits, a substantial increase in the amount of normal income tax upon all so-called unearned incomes and heavy taxation upon all luxuries.

New Discovery Has Placed the United States at the Lead.

IS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHING WONDERS
—GREENWOOD MAN CLAIMS A GAIN
OF 16 POUNDS AND OVERCOMES
RHEUMATISM & STOMACH
TROUBLE

The discovery of VI-TO-NA places theria ahead of the world in another branch. In fact, it is one of the first real medical discoveries that can be said to be typically American, and it is at a par with other great American inventions, such as the telegraph, telephone, aeroplane, and submarine.

Richard B. Henry, a well known young farmer, who lives on the R. F. D. No. 3, Greenwood, S. C., says: "I suffered with rheumatism ever since I was a child. I also had stomach trouble and indigestion so bad I had to be very careful about what I ate. I had severe pains in my stomach after eating and vomiting spells would set in. Gas would form on my stomach and give me misery. I had awful rheumatic pains in my joints and in my feet and ankles, and got so bad off I had to take to the bed and stay there for weeks. I lost strength and fell off until I weighed only 124 pounds. My heart would beat fast, and sometimes I feared I had heart trouble. I tried all kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed to help me."

VI-TO-NA got right after my troubles, and now I feel like a different man. The rheumatic pains have disappeared, my heart is regular and the pains in my stomach are a thing of the past. I have a good appetite and eat just anything I want, without any bad effects. I am not nervous like I was, I sleep sound and can do as much work on the farm as anybody. I now weigh 140 pounds, which is a gain of 16 pounds, and am full of life and vitality. I consider VI-TO-NA to be the greatest discovery of the age, and believe it will be of untold benefit to suffering humanity."

VI-TO-NA is sold in Gradyville exclusively by Wilmore & Moss.
Sold exclusively in Columbia by Dr. J. N. Page.

Soldier and Sailor Insurance.

So far more than 3,000,000,000 Government checks have been set out by most of which were for allotments and allowances to the families and dependants of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy. The total disbursements of the bureau up to June 10th were more than \$98,000,000, of which \$97,000,000 was for allotments and allowances.

More than \$53,000 checks a month are sent out, approximately 35,000 being mailed out every day. The first checks for the June allotments will be sent out on July 1st, just as the first May payments began on June 1st. Relatives and dependants of the insured men should remember that the payments for any month can not be mailed out sooner than the first day of the succeeding month.

Conversion of Liberty Bonds.

Liberty bonds of the first and second issues and those obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into 4 per cent bonds can be converted into 4 1/2 per cent. Liberty bonds during the six months' period beginning May 9th, and ending November 9, 1918.

After November 9, 1918, no further rights of conversion will attach to the 4 per cent. bonds, either the original bonds of the second loan or those ob-

tained by conversion of bonds of the first loan. All of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds are nonconvertible.

Bonds for conversion may be surrendered at any Federal reserve bank or at the Treasury Department. Registered bonds must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion, but such assignment need not be witnessed.

On conversion of registered bonds registered bonds only will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into coupon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into registered bonds upon request. Coupon bonds must have the May 15 or June 15, 1918, coupons detached and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four interest coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.

Markets.

Louisville, July 1—Cattle—Prime export steers \$14.10; heavy shipping 13@14.50; light \$11@12; heifers \$9.00@12; fat cows \$9@12; medium \$7.50@9; cutters \$6@7; canners \$6@6.75; bulls \$8@10.4; feeders \$9@11.00; stockers \$8 to \$10.00 choice milch cows \$8.50@10.5; medium \$6@8.5; common \$4@6.00.

Calves—Receipts 211 head. The market ruled steady. Best veals \$14@14.50 medium 11@14; common 7@11c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,040 head. Prices ruled 5c decline. The best hogs, 300 lbs up to \$16.45; 165 to 300 \$16.45; 120 to 165 lbs. \$16.70; pigs \$16.70; roughs \$15.00; down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,138 head, no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$11 @11 1/2; bucks \$8 1/2 down; best lambs \$17 1/2 @17 3/4; seconds \$14@14.50

Butter—Country 27@29c lb.
Eggs—Fresh, case count not sold candled 26c to 27c

Basil.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coomer, of Columbia, were visiting relatives at this place, last Sunday.

Mrs. Lena Munday was called to the bedside of her little grand son, Earl Munday, of Portland, the first of the week.

A. J. Coomer and family visited his wife's parents, of Price's Creek, Saturday and Sunday.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely, after changing to the afternoon, giving visitors much better opportunity to attend and makes singing and talks on Sunday school very interesting. Bro. Allie Vires gave us a splendid talk last Sunday and Prof. Curt Keltner conducted song service.

Our school will begin the 8th of July. Mr. Ira Flatt will be our teacher.

Mrs. Avis Pickett and brother, Arid Edwards, visited Mrs. Pickett's husband, of Camp Taylor, week before last.

Miss Della Sexton, of Pyrus, who has been taking music lessons from Mrs. Bertha Coomer for several weeks, will discontinue now and enter her school, which will be taught by Miss Rose Sinclair.

Mr. Stamper Pickett, wife and daughter, Miss Cytha, were motored to Campbellsville, by their son, John, to spend a few pleasant days at his home last week.

Mr. Thomas Munday suffered intensely for several days, after cutting wheat, by getting something in his eye, which was removed by Dr. Simmons, Gradyville.

The fifteen year old son of Mr. James Sneed, near Weed, underwent a serious operation on his neck, not long since, by being carried to Louisville and remained in the hospital several days.

METRO'S

SENSATIONAL PATRIOTIC FILM MASTERPIECE

The appeal to the youth of this country to crush the internal menace that threatens the very foundation of American ideals.

Coming August 8th Paramount Theatre FOR SALE.

The Church House and lot in Columbia, of the United Brethren, one of the best lots on one of the best streets in Columbia. Church House Bran New. Would cost to build about \$3,000. This Property will be sold at a great Sacrifice. Just about the value of the lot. If bought Quickly. See

GUS JEFFRIES.

Cane Valley.

Dr. N. M. ... been confined to his home for the past month, is able to ride out a little.

Mrs. G. B. Hendrickson and little daughter, Lucy, of Lebanon Junction, are visiting relatives here.

Coy Dudgeon and family, of Lebanon, were visiting his father, R. T. Dudgeon, last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Elzy and Sam Dameron, the latter from McKinney, were visiting their sisters, Mrs. Sallie Banks and Mrs. A. H. Judd, several days of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Rice, of the Green river bridge section, are spending a few days with

their daughter, Mrs. Ida Bell Buchanan. They are both in declining health.

Mrs. Josie Edrington is visiting her relatives in Harrodsburg.

J. C. Bault was in Louisville last week, winding up his tobacco business.

Mrs. Ben Banks returned home from Camp Taylor, last week, where she had been visiting her husband.

The farmers are certainly getting a move. Crops are all in good condition. Tobacco suffered from the dry weather and some planted their ground in corn. Stock of all kinds are in good shape.

The Adair County News, \$1.50 per year.

When Germany Tells the Truth

Peace Terms Given Her Own People Vastly Different From Those of the Rest of the World

When Germany is talking for publication—through the kaiser or his hand-picked chancellor—she speaks a great desire for a "liberal peace." Conquest and tribute are the farthest things from her mind, she says.

When Germany is talking to her own people she tells the truth about the sort of peace she wants. Her real terms of peace—the terms the kaiser and his chancellor promise the soldiers they are going to get when they win the war—were found in a trench taken by the allies the other day, and they are quite different from the terms advertised.

They were all written out plain and emphatic, and among other things they proclaim that Belgium must remain under German military, economic and political domination. Of course that isn't conquest.

Courland, Lithuania, Livonia and Esthonia are to be "colonized" by Germany. Neither is that conquest.

Liberty of the seas is to be established, a "made in Germany" liberty by which the limit of the world's shipping is to be established, giving Germany and her friends—Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, 17,800,000 tons, and all the rest of the world—America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and all—a total of 10,900,000 tons. Nothing like world domination in that; just "liberality."

Roumania must "place at the disposal of Germany 1,800,000 tons of petroleum." Certainly that isn't tribute; just friendliness.

And for America and the other allies this: "Those nations which attacked peaceful Germany must pay all war charges in raw materials, ships, ready money and territorial concessions, leaving Germany with only five billions national debt." Tribute? Certainly not. Just a testimonial of appreciation of Germany's greatness and goodness—a forty or fifty billion dollar testimonial.

And there are still people in this country who pretend to believe Germany wishes to make peace on "liberal" terms.

Use More Hominy

Several Kinds of This Real American Food

Americans! Have we forgotten some of the best foods we once knew? Are you using hominy? Why not follow the example of our forefathers and use much of this good corn product? The first settlers of America learned from the Indians how to prepare the Indian corn for use. They removed the hulls from the dry grain by pounding it in a mortar with a pestle. The cracked corn they called by the Indian name "hominy." Hominy became one of their staple foods without which they would often have gone hungry. They cooked it in huge iron kettles hung over the blazing logs in the open fireplace.

They also learned to remove the germ and hull from the corn by boiling the grain with lye and then washing thoroughly. They sometimes called this product "hulled corn" but it is now more often called "lye hominy."

There are several kinds of hominy on the market. If you do not know how good they are, try them and find out, advises the United States department of agriculture.

The coarse hominy, samp, or pearl hominy.—This is much like the hominy the pioneers used. The grain is split to remove the germ, hulled and polished by machinery. It is much used, particularly in the central and eastern states. It is worth using everywhere.

The fine hominy or hominy grits.—This is made by grinding the coarse hominy. Grits are excellent served as a vegetable much as rice is used. Grits are also used in many parts of the country as a breakfast food.

Lye hominy.—Lye hominy is made at home by many and also made commercially by boiling the grain in lye or potash until the germ will come out and then washing out the lye. In many places it may be bought in bulk, and is also sold canned. It may be dried for future use or canned at home.

All varieties of hominy are good nourishing food. Like wheat, rice, and other cereals they give both body fuel and body-building material at a comparatively low price. Let them have a larger place in your diet.

Author of "Blest Be the Tie."

The hymn known by its first line as "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was written by Rev. Dr. John Fawcett, an English Baptist preacher, who was born in 1740 and died in 1817. He was noted as a religious worker and wrote many other good hymns, but none so famous and popular as this one, which has been used by different denominations. Tradition says that the author wrote it under a sort of religious inspiration which made him refuse to exchange the pastorate of a small provincial church for that of a strong and rich one in London. The hymn has been sung on many historical occasions as peculiarly expressive of Christian fellowship.

Eat Enough; No More.

The same standard, "Eat enough food, and no more," rigidly followed, would reduce greatly food bills in many homes and, at the same time, tend to improve the physical condition of all members of the household, advises the United States department of agriculture. Some families take pride in serving lavish and overabundant meals, and over-generous service of food. This leads inevitably to waste of food on the table and is a temptation to overeating, which often impairs health and efficiency.

Cravath's Grudge Justified—Benny Kauff Pulled Down His Long Fifty-Dollar Fly

Gavvy Cravath holds a well-defined grudge against Benny Kauff of the New York Giants. When a fellow virtually reaches right in a ball player's pocket and extracts 50 simoleons therefrom, he's no friend of said ball player. Benny Kauff didn't do that exactly, but he might just as well have done it. The alleged misappropriation happened in Philadelphia, the other day. Cravath, some walloper when he gets hold of the ball, crashed the sphere to right center on this particular day and the ball was headed straight for a big sign. As is well known, the reward



G. Cravath.

for rapping this board is \$50. No one in the park thought Kauff had a chance to intercept the speeding sphere, but that is just what Benny did. He got under it, braced himself against the sign and stretched both arms far above his head. He caught the pellet an inch from the fence.

Fiber Containers May Take Place of the Tin Fruit Cans.

The annual report of the department of commerce sets forth the dire need of tin cans and the efforts the government is making to conserve them. During the early days of last summer's campaign for the preservation of perishable fruits and vegetables, government experts tested the possibility of utilizing once used tin cans, but investigation proved the advisability of abandoning this plan in favor of "detinning" process, whereby most of the steel and tin is recovered for further use in manufacture. The government is now persuading factory owners to substitute paper or fiber containers for all non-perishable articles heretofore put up in tin. This, it is expected, will to a certain extent offset the tin cans shipped to the army in France. The balance of the loss will be made up by salvaging used cans.—Leslie's.

Tons of Free Seed Sent by Government the Past Spring.

To comparatively few of us has it ever occurred that the United States government is one of the world's largest buyers of garden and flower seed. The few ounces of seed carried to us by the postman give no impression of the acres upon acres of land devoted to their propagation, or the care taken in determining their fitness for planting. But these small envelopes represent tens of thousands of pounds of the best seed procurable.

It is illuminating to know that the aggregate weight of the free seed circulated from Washington this spring amounted to 499.06 tons, or, for the sake of juggling figures, 15,969,920 ounces. Of this amount it is also interesting to know, corn seed predominated, 350,000 pounds of it being mailed to various sections of the country. Machines are used which automatically proportion the seed by weight, fill the individual packages and seal them.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Italy Queen of the Air



By GARRET SMITH.

Italy is queen of the air.

England's defense of the sea with her Mammoth Navy; France's heroic infantry checking the first onrush of the Hun at the Marne and at Verdun; America's vast contribution of materials and money in the past and of fighting reserves in the future, are matched by Italy's contribution to the allied air navy, which will determine as much as any one factor our final victory over the Teutonic Powers.

The general public, amazed at the marvelous performances of Italy's air fleet during Cadorna's drive over the Alps, at the record breaking feats of Resnati, Laureati and D'Annunzio and at the wonderful mechanical achievements of the great Caproni and Pomilio planes, still have little realization of the vast scope of Italy's achievement in aviation since she entered the war three years ago.

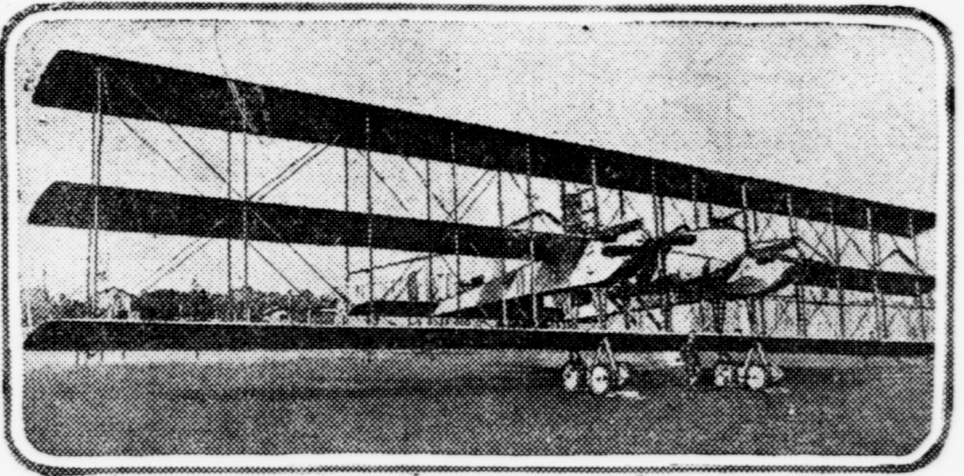
In February, 1915, there were in all Italy only 100 aeronautical workmen. When that country entered the war a few weeks later she possessed altogether only 80 flying machines and those mostly of the French type. But the Italy of poets and singers is also the Italy of mechanical genius, of Marconi and Tesla, of Caproni and Pomilio. Seeing with a clear vision that the fate of civilization lay largely in the supremacy of the air, and particularly the need of air defense for her own long coast line, her statesmen set out to build a new industry from the ground up. They gathered together a vast number of men of energy and creative ability in order that they might bring their contributions of research, invention and technical knowledge to a development of those machines of offense and defense with which battles

rapid-firing guns. Italian designers by synchronizing propeller revolutions with machine gun fire have placed machine guns on planes that fire 600 shots a minute through the propellers, which make 1,200 revolutions a minute, the calculation being such that no shots strike the propeller—one shot passing between the blades with every two turns of the propeller. In addition to the machine guns a multitude of bomb throwing, position finding and other devices of great utility in battle and in bombardments have been perfected by Italian genius.

Italy has developed the best type of machine for each class of war work. Those for night bombardment are the Caproni biplane of 450 and 600 H. P. and the Caproni triplane of 600 H. P. These planes have an average speed of about 100 miles an hour and carry a large load of bombs. For day bombardment one of their most efficient machines is the Siva type, with one engine of 700 H. P., which develops an average speed of 125 miles an hour and has a capacity for 700 pounds of bombs.

Classes of Fighting Machines.

One of the best Italian machines for reconnaissance work is the Pomilio two seater of 300 H. P., with a speed of 125 miles per hour, carrying two machine guns and a large load of bombs. Similar to this is the 300 H. P. Siva. Besides this, they possess for rapid work a Sva biplane, a single seater of 250 H. P. and a speed of 130 miles. Italy's best fighting planes are the Pomilio single seater and 280 H. P., with protective armor and carrying two machine guns, with a speed of 150 miles an hour, and the Ansaldo single seater of 250 H. P., with a speed of 150 miles.



ITALY'S MAMMOTH TWENTY-FIVE PASSENGER PLANE

are being fought today. As a result Italian aviation has established a new record in the history of industry.

A New Born Industry.

To the immense and famous Italian industrial centers, already strongly organized and active in general automobile construction, was added the new industry of aeroplane construction. As a result Italy today has over 40,000 experienced workmen in this field, and her government possesses over 3,000 military and naval planes and is supplying others to her allies by the hundreds. Many of the planes America has sent to the French front were made in Italy, and Italian planes are being shipped here for the training of our aviators.

Such firms as Fiat have accomplished marvelous results in a short time. This concern turned out a 700 H. P. aerial engine, and other firms developed successful engines of 160, 200 H. P., etc. The big Pomilio plant was erected in three months' time. Today there are more than 25 aeroplane factories in Italy, and that country has the distinction of producing the fastest aeroplane in the world, the fastest seaplane, the largest flying machine and the best climber.

A great secret of Italy's success was the large and powerful engines she had already perfected in her automobile industry. These engines, developed from 500 to 700 H. P. and later 900 H. P. and over, made possible the building of much larger planes than had ever before been supposed possible.

Italy's aeroplane plants have been kept in operation, notwithstanding adverse conditions, such as lack of coal, when wood was substituted for power generation, and the buildings in which the people worked were so cold that varnish would not dry. Another great obstacle was the lack of chemicals. Right here Italy pays a tribute to America. It was American raw material that made this great development possible.

Record Breaking Planes.

New designs of aeroplanes are being turned out constantly by the Italian factories. One of her machines produced last year is capable of carrying 11 tons. She has planes capable of carrying a crew of 25 men and is now developing one with a capacity of 50 men and a horsepower of 3,000. She also has planes capable of traveling more than 900 miles without a stop. One of the Italian type of machines carries nine

Not only in heavier than air machines, but in the dirigible lighter than air type has Italy excelled. The Forlani dirigible has a record of lifting four tons of bombs 18,373 feet as against the best Zeppelin record of 13,123 feet with a similar load. As a submarine chaser her non-rigid type of dirigible has been very effective.

Excel in Dirigibles Also.

We cannot say what will happen in the very near future, but we can affirm that Italian technical men, fully realizing the always increasing exigencies of war and the value of aviation in the war, are continuing to work for ever newer and more powerful types which will in the future enable Italy and her allies to keep that supremacy in the air.

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SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Continued from page 3.

late how, when at Baton Rouge, they, by night, cleaned the hog pens and chicken roosts of the inhabitants of hogs and poultry to supply themselves with rations. They arrived at New Orleans on January 4th, 1815, in the midst of an unusually severe winter, and went into camp without tents or blankets or bedding of straw in the open. Their arms were such as they had brought with them from their homes, and such as the inhabitants of New Orleans furnished them. When the campaign ended, they were discharged in Louisiana and found their ways homeward as best they could. They furnished their own clothing, and received for their services the royal stipend of seven dollars per month. They made their ways to their homes in Kentucky upon foot, and along the wilderness roads. The distance travelled by the members of Capt. Paxton's company from the place of their discharge to their homes was about one thousand miles. The journey homeward was probably more tolerable than their journey to New Orleans, which was made in flat boats, without beds or blankets and without a sufficiency of food. Robert M. Montgomery, a member of Paxton's company, and who was at the time of his service about twenty years of age, when an old man was wont to relate, that upon the return from New Orleans his brother, Cyrus Montgomery, who was a young man of delicate constitution, broke down under the strain of the walking and became scarcely able to travel. When about five hundred miles from their homes, they were met by a younger brother, Nathan, who had come to meet them with two horses to assist them upon the journey. They immediately arranged that Cyrus Montgomery, on account of his condition, should ride one of the horses, while Robert M. and Nathan would use the other horse between them, after the manner of the old custom "of ride and tie." This meant that one of them would proceed to ride the horse for a distance, when he would dismount and tie the horse beside the trail, and then proceed onward on foot. When the one left behind, on foot, arrived at where the horse was, he would mount and ride on, passing the other, when he would tie the horse and thus they would proceed until their destination should be reached. Robert M. Montgomery was a very strong man and fleet of foot, and on the morning following the arrival of his brother with the horses, he proceeded to walk for the first stage and the brother never overtook him until he arrived at his home in Kentucky, which he reached nearly a day after the pedestrian had arrived there.

Capt. Robert Paxton sickened and died in New Orleans while engaged in the campaign upon which he and his company had embarked. Information of his death was conveyed to his home by a letter from one of the Traube's to Col. Wm. Casey. The letter is still in existence in the hands of James Paxton, who is a

grandson of Capt. Robert Paxton.

The Gilmer Walker, whose name appears upon the roll of Capt. John Butler's company as Gilmore Walker, was a brother of the noted lawyer, Cyrus Walker, and in after life became a man of distinction himself. They were born and reared upon a farm about three miles to the westward of Columbia. The farm has now lost its definite name and identity, but it lay to the eastward of the Col. Wm. Casey farm, and between it and the Columbia and Burkesville road. They were each admitted to the bar in the Adair circuit court and engaged in the practice of law for a number of years in Adair county and surrounding counties. Gilmer Walker had the misfortune to be a cross-eyed man, and his brother, Cyrus Walker, who was the elder, was wont to say that Gilmer was the best equipped man by nature for the conduct of a jury trial at the bar of the county, since he could observe the judge with one eye and the jury with the other, at the same time, and neither of them would be aware of being observed.

At the time of the war of 1812-1815, the population of Adair county was small and to furnish so many soldiers it required the enlistment of nearly all the able bodied men of the county, and it will be observed that some of the men served in two of the campaigns. They were enabled to serve in more than one of the companies, since the period of the service of one company had, in most instances, ceased before another campaign was on. Of the men whose names are borne upon the rosters of the foregoing four companies, the names of Atkinson, Archer, Armes, Atwell, Armstrong, and Ashworth have ceased to exist in the county as the names of families. The same may be said of the names of Bishop, Brownlee, Berry, Buckingham, Broner, Byes, Batron, Baldrige, Bohman, Blane, Bowman, Barnett, Beats, Brumley, Creel, Catsinger, Casey, Coates, Doke, Duncan, Dobson, Drake, Davenport, Depree, Embry, Elliott, Edmund, Gilman, Gilbraith, Gupton, Gilmore, Gillingham, Gooch, Harrison, Hogan, Hampton, Hunt, Helton, Hart, Howell, Handy, Hailey, Isaacs, Irvine, Johnston, James, Lawson, Lampton, Lumpkin, Lisle, Leber, Lee, Luttrill, Litton, Lawless, Link, McMillan, Middleton, Mosby, McDaniel, Matthews, Ormes, Perkins, Parrish, Ready, Ray, Rollen, Riley, Raffity, Rhea, Stearman, Salley, Self, Steel, Shaw, Sampson, Sheffield, Turk, Tribble, Vincent, Wilan, Wolfe, Woodard and Zibb. Nearly all of these names are known to be the names, however, of citizens who were residents of the county in 1812-1815. The descendants and kindred of many of these persons still reside in the county. The records of the courts and those of the county and circuit court clerk's offices carry the greater number of these names in the civil life of these men. There is scarcely room for a doubt that the name of Wm. Broner is a misspelling of the name of Brawner. Brawner was an old name in the county and the name of Broner does not appear upon its records. The name, George Canard, is, also, a mis-

take, and it is evidently intended for George Kinnaird. Kinnaird is the name of an old and well established family in the western portion of the county and about Red Lick, in Metcalfe county, which portion of the latter county was then embraced in Adair county. The Creels were a numerous and prominent family, who resided in the Big Creek section of the county, and their relations are yet numerous. Green Casey, whose name appears as one of Capt. Butler's company, was the only son of Col. William Casey. David Doke, who served in two of the companies, resided near Green river at the crossing of the Columbia and Springfield road over that stream, and his name is borne by that crossing until this day. The Drakes resided near Neatsville. The Elliots resided near Gradyville. The name Gilmore is a misspelling for the name Gilmer. The family was a large and respectable one and its relationships are yet extensive. The Irvines, were, also, a family in the county in the old time, and some members of the family yet reside in Green county, near Camp Knox. Johnston, as a family name, has recently ceased to exist, but its relationships are numerous. The name, George Knell, is evidently a misspelling of the name of Nell, which is a prominent family in the county at the present time. About the period of which we are writing, there was a member of that family whose name was George Nell, and George has remained a favorite Christian name in the family to this day. The Lawsons and Lamptons were among the earliest dwellers in the county. In fact, William Lawson was one

of those who came to the county in 1789 with Col. Wm. Casey and Capt. John Butler. The Links were a family, which, at an early day, resided in a house which stood a short distance to the eastward of the Cedar Cliff, upon the Pettitt. The place where the residence of the Links stood may yet be located by the remains of a chimney. The house was occupied by William Caldwell as a residence when he, at the first, became the clerk of the courts of the county. The Mosbys were a family which resided, in that part of Metcalfe county which was then a part of Adair county. The family of Capt. Robert Paxton has disappeared from the county, but its relationship is wide among other families in the county. The Lawless, Hayes, Stearmans, Selbys, and Selfs are still numerous and reside in that part of Russell county, which in 1812 was a part of Adair county. The name of Jonathan Salley is evidently a misspelling of the name of Jonathan Sallee. Sallee is an old family name in the county, but many of the people of the older generations pronounced the name as though it was spelled Salley, instead of Sallee. The Turk family, which was largely descended from the Lieutenant Thomas Turk, no longer exists in the county, but was within the present generation a numerous family. The Berry James, whose name appears upon the roster of Capt. Paxton's company, in all probability was intended to be Berry Janes, as such a person resided in the county about that time.

The large emigration, which has from time to time prevailed

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from Adair county to the states of Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and other states to the west, has during some of the decades since 1815 caused a decrease in the population of the county, and this circumstance has largely to do with the fact that the names of the families which we have mentioned no longer exist in the county.

The names of Abrel, Abel, Bennett, Bradshaw, Bryant, Butler, Baker, Barrett, Beard, Breeding, Brockman, Barger, Cravens, Conover, Clark, Cook, Coffey, Cox, Caskey, Cundiff, Kinnaird, Calhoun, Cunningham, Caldwell, Doboney, Davis, Diddle, Davidson, Estes, Farris, Fletcher, Goode, Hayes, Hancock, Holladay, Harvey, Hood,

Hughes, Jones, Janes, Johnson, Nell, Kemp, Lemmons, McKinley, Montgomery, Morrison, McElroy, Morris, Miller, Moss, Price, Patterson, Pile, Polly, Rose, Richards, Redman, Robertson, Russell, Smith, Skaggs, Sneed, Stapp, Shirley, Stone, Sallee, Thomas, Taylor, Trabue, White, Wisdom, Wheeler, Waggoner, Walker, Winfrey, Wilson and Young yet, (1916) remain as the names of families in the county, and in nearly every instance the members of these families are either the descendants or relations of the men whose names appear upon the muster rolls of the four companies of soldiers above named."

To be continued next week

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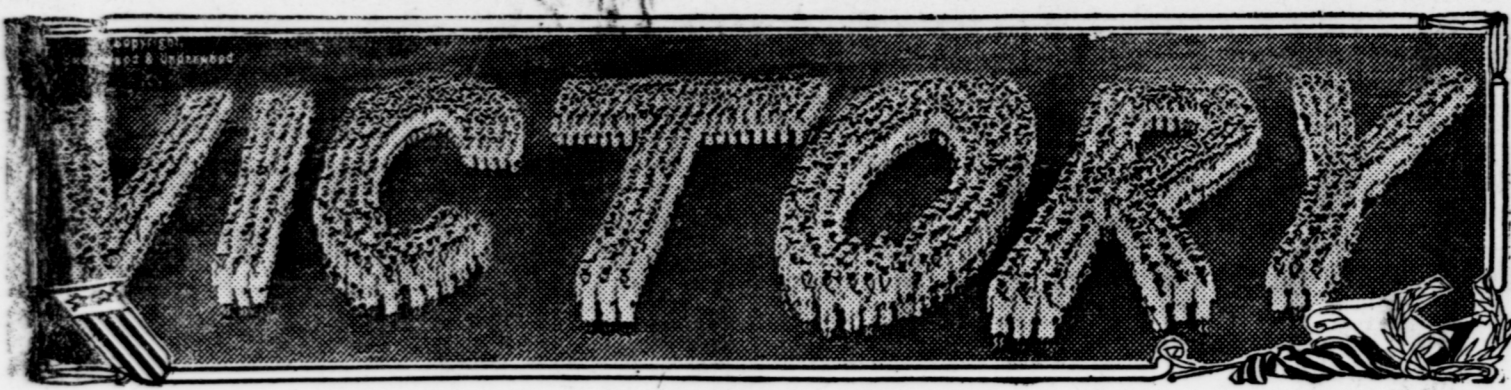
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SINCE first our sires stood beside the stream,
And fired the shot that echoed 'round the world,
Has come to pass the epoch of their dream
When to the April breeze their flag unfurled.

TODAY, where floats the Stars and Stripes, we deem
Each star defiance at the tyrant hurled;
Each stripe a bar 'gainst despots, too, would seem
To interpose for human rights imperiled.

TODAY, in foreign lands, the flag is flung
Against a crimson sky across the sea,
Where battle's bane from out the land has wrung
Its dreadful toll. It promises to free
Each nation, and to number each among
All peoples in a worldwide liberty.

—HARLOWE R. HOYT.



North Carolina Led Colonies in Freedom's Fight

It is popularly supposed that the independence of the United States began on a Fourth of July in Philadelphia, but down in the Old South State is a community that was off the British yoke more than a year before the

rumult in the city,
in the quaint old Quaker town

announced the first general step toward the freedom of the colonies.

In 1775 the British parliament passed the stamp act. When the first sloop of war arrived off Cape Fear from England carrying stamped paper the people terrorized the captain until he was afraid to land his stuff, and then they captured the stamp officer from the

governor and made the officer take oath that he would not attempt to enforce the use of stamps. A year later the stamp act was repealed. But North Carolina had found that she had a power when the people arose, and the English crown was never again sure of its ground in the colony.

The people asserted the right of free assembly after that, and the assumption led to numerous clashes with the governor until in May, 1771, the governor, with soldiers, proceeded against a band of men calling themselves Regulators; and a few miles north of Southern Pines a battle was fought in which more than 100 casualties occurred on both sides, nearly two score being killed. This was the first bloodshed in the Revolution. The in-judicious governor, whose force was victorious, aroused further hatred on the part of the people by hanging a number of his prisoners. Herman Husbands, the leader of the Regulators, escaped and went to Pittsburgh, where he settled, dying later at Philadelphia.

The feeling was fanned by the extreme acts of each side, until a state

convention was held at Newbern in August, 1774. The meeting of the colonial legislature, which followed, practically endorsed the radical views of the convention, which was proclaimed by the governor to be anarchy. The result was that the legislature was dissolved and the governor took refuge on a ship of war in Cape Fear river.

In May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county had a convention, and they took occasion, nearly 14 months before the Declaration of Independence was issued at Philadelphia, to say that—

Ringing Declaration.

"We declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be a sovereign and independent self-governing association, under no power than that of our God and the general government of congress.

To the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor."

The convention that adopted such startling resolutions of independence undertook to lay the foundation for a government for North Carolina until a suitable and stable form could be provided by congress, and from that day the authority of the British crown was exhibited only during those few times when Cornwallis made his ventures with more or less varying success on the territory of the colony.

North Carolina was the first of the colonies to have an English settlement, the first to shed blood in the war for independence, and the first to give utterance in explicit form to that independence. Nor was the declaration of the people of Mecklenburg the sole manifestation of the sentiment in the matter. At Fayetteville, on Cape Fear river below Southern Pines, another Declaration of Independence antedated that of Philadelphia. The people in Cumberland county, of which Fayetteville is the capital, issued their statement in June of 1775, insisting that resort to arms was justified, and pledging each other to sacrifice life and fortune to the freedom and safety of an oppressed people. In April, 1776, still before the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence, the provincial congress of North Carolina appointed

a committee to prepare a civil constitution, and it was done so well that the document served some 60 years as the organic law of the state. And so it was that North Carolina opened the road that led up to the creation of the most progressive nation on the face of the earth, and the one whose influence has done most for the advancement of mankind.

Some Tory Sentiment.

All of this section of North Carolina was not enthusiastic in the Declaration of Independence. A portion of the settlers were ardent Tories—so ardent, in fact, that it was not until the war of 1812 that the Scotch of Cape Fear valley finally turned away absolutely from the royal standard.

The story is one of singular misfortune. The Cape Fear valley was settled largely by the adherents of the Stuart family, which met with such disaster at Culloden that many of the followers of the Pretender were banished to America for taking up arms against the British crown. Before these people were permitted to sail they were sworn on a binding oath to be loyal henceforth to the English king. When the settlers around them in North Carolina were rising against the

royal governor, declaring independence, refusing to pay stamp taxes, making new constitutions and fighting against the king, the Scotch settlers were in arms under the British flag. Their oath and their bitter experience before migrating to America prompted them to keep away from any further rebellious acts.

Greene's Memory Worthy of Honor.

Next to Washington, Nathaniel Greene was the most potent force in our struggle for national independence. He was born on May 27, 1742, in a little farmhouse in Rhode Island. His boyhood was spent like that of the other youth of the neighborhood. Probably it was a little less exciting, for his father was a strict Quaker and pastor of a church at East Greenwich. He was also a "captain of industry" at that period. With his five brothers, he owned a forge, a grist mill, a sawmill, as well as a store for the sale of general merchandise.

How Famous Declaration Was Adopted

INDEPENDENCE day this year witnesses the unique spectacle of the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Great Britain intertwined in a bond of friendship, the United States allied with her old mother country in fighting the world battles of democracy. In that memorable document which was proclaimed to the inhabitants of the original thirteen colonies 142 years ago is a sentence which seems fitting now as an indictment of the European monarch against whom America is at war. It is this:

Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

And then follows this severe arraignment of George III, the last of the English kings who maintained the divine right of rule:

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Prior to the Revolutionary struggle the sentiment in all the colonies for ten years and more from the time of the first Stamp Act troubles was strongly against a severance of relations with the parent country. Paul Revere's ride and the battles of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, memorable as those events are as the forerunners of the great conflict, failed to arouse any widespread enthusiasm for independence. It is even significant to note that just a year before the Declaration of Independence was unanimously approved by all of the thirteen colonies the Continental congress that had appointed Washington commander in chief of the army, drew up, July 6, 1775, a declaration of the causes for taking up arms in which it was said:

We mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored.

Even Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, two months after the battle of Bunker Hill wrote that he was "looking with fondness toward a reconciliation with Great Britain."

A few far-sighted leaders like Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and John Adams and Patrick Henry had felt at a comparatively early date that a break was inevitable.

The historic declaration of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775, was one of several local events indicating that public opinion was tending toward independence, but not until the appearance of Thomas Paine's stirring pamphlet, "Common Sense," early in January, 1776, was there any appreciable public sentiment in its favor. In the plain language of the day it presented the facts so simply that all could understand. This "phenomenon," as John Adams styled Paine, suddenly found himself transformed from obscurity to fame. The Pennsylvania legislature voted him \$2,500, and a Southern legis-



Thomas Jefferson.

lators suggested that a statue of Paine in gold would not be too high an honor. Richard Henry Lee's Resolution.

Things moved rapidly in the colonies after that, and Richard Henry Lee of Virginia rose in the Continental congress at Philadelphia, June 7, 1776, and presented his famous resolutions which led to the Declaration of Independence. The resolutions, in Lee's handwriting, and now one of the treasured papers in the library of congress, were:

Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved;

That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances;

That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation.

Here, in fact, was the Declaration of Independence in a nutshell, proposed by one of the most eminent men of the most influential colony at that time and promptly seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts. It was deemed wise to order the secretary to omit their names from the journal. The next day congress went into a committee of

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Draft of the First Words of the Declaration of Independence, in Thomas Jefferson's Handwriting, Which Established Democracy in America.

the whole to discuss the resolutions. The delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and one or two other colonies objected on the ground that the middle colonies were not yet ready for so radical a step, although personally expressing a friendly attitude.

Delegates Hesitated. Unanimous action by all the colonies on so momentous a question was regarded by congress as of paramount importance. Some of the delegates had not been instructed to go so far as voting for independence, New York and New Jersey being among them. The majority had been authorized to take any action that might be deemed wise, Virginia having gone so far as actually to instruct her delegates to propose a declaration of independence to congress, and Richard Henry Lee was simply obeying the legislative voice of his colony when he presented his resolutions.

June 10 congress postponed final consideration for three weeks, and on the following day appointed a committee of five to draw up the declaration. Richard Henry Lee, as the proposer of the plan, would surely have been on the committee and, possibly, its chairman, had he not in the meantime been hurriedly summoned home by the illness of his wife. But for that Lee might have been the author of the declaration instead of his younger Virginia colleague, Thomas Jefferson, then but thirty-three years old.

Jefferson had brought to congress the reputation for wielding a facile pen, and in the balloting for the committee he received a majority of votes and became its chairman. The others were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York.

Honor Given Jefferson. How did Jefferson come to be selected to write the Declaration, "the one American state paper, as has been said, that has reached to supreme distinction in the world and that seems likely to last as long as American civilization lasts?"

The most interesting account is given by John Adams, who says that he and Thomas Jefferson were designated by the committee to prepare the rough minutes in a proper form. Mr. Jefferson first proposed that Adams prepare the draft of the Declaration. Adams declined, giving, as he says in his autobiography, the following reasons:

(1) That he was a Virginian and I a Massachusettsian. (2) That he was a Southern man and I a Northern one. (3) That I had been so obnoxious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in congress than one of his composition. (4) And lastly, and that would be reason enough if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no hesitation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes and in a day or two produced to me his draft.

As Jefferson Wrote It.

Jefferson says that the entire committee urged him to make the draft. He showed it first to Franklin and Adams "because they were the two members of whose judgments and amendments I wished most to have the benefit." They made a few minor alterations in their handwriting. This original draft was given by Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, the dean of the Virginia delegation, and in 1825 his grandson presented it to the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia.

Jefferson, having made another copy, with the changes suggested, presented it to the committee, which reported it unaltered to congress. July 1 Philadelphia was on the qui vive of expectation, and contemporary accounts have left us a stirring picture of the eagerness with which the citizens awaited definite news of the most important act which the colonists had been called upon to decide in the long chain of disputes with the mother country. On the following day, when the formal vote of congress was taken, the resolutions were approved by twelve colonies—all except New York. The original colonies, therefore, became the United States of America on July 2, 1776. The next two days were spent in discussing the draft of the Declaration as drawn by Jefferson. The debate was animated, but when it was all over the draft was adopted with surprisingly few changes, a tribute to the ability with which the author had expressed to the world the causes which had made it necessary for "one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another."

Unanimously Adopted. The Declaration of Independence was then unanimously adopted by the twelve colonies, whose delegates were

instructed to vote in its favor, on July 4, which thenceforth became the recognized birthday of the new nation.

The old bell ringer of Philadelphia, who had been patiently waiting for the news in the steeple of the historic statehouse, was the first to peal out the message of American independence on the bell ever since honored as the Liberty Bell. No longer was there any doubt that public opinion was ready for the step, for, as the news spread, it was everywhere received with exultation.

Word came to George Washington July 9, at his headquarters in New York, that the Declaration was ratified, and it was at once read to the soldiers and citizens. On the same day the New York assembly, in session at White Plains, gave its formal vote for independence, and the thirteen colonies were then united in their common cause.

John Hancock, president of the congress, was the only member who signed the declaration on July 4. An engrossed copy on parchment was ordered for all the delegates to sign. This was completed August 2 and signed by 54



John Adams.

delegates. Two others signed later, Thomas McKean of Delaware, who was absent with his regiment in August, and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, who was not elected to congress until the fall, but was permitted to sign the document in November, making the total number of the famous "signers" 56.

The Two Most Famous Signers.

Of all the signers, Jefferson and Adams bear a deeper personal relation to the declaration than any others. Adams was its most vigorous supporter in congress and Jefferson bears testimony to his valuable aid. In after years both received the highest honors that the citizens could bestow. They were permitted to witness the growth of their country for half a century from the first Independence day. The day of their death, July 4, 1826, was the fiftieth anniversary of the memorable Fourth of July. It was the most remarkable coincidence ever recorded in American history. Jefferson was eighty-three years old and John Adams ninety-one years.

The 56 signers were distributed among the 13 states in the following proportion: Pennsylvania, 9; Virginia, 7; Massachusetts, 5; New Jersey, 5; Connecticut, 4; Maryland, 4; New York, 4; South Carolina, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Rhode Island, 2.

Jefferson's draft of the declaration presented to congress and the signed copy on parchment are in the department of state at Washington, the latter having been replaced for public exhibition several years ago by a facsimile.



French People Our True Friends.

The true and controlling reason why the government of Louis XVI intervened in our war of independence was the enthusiasm of the French people for the cause of liberty. Considerations of material advantage were entirely secondary. Public opinion forced the hand of an unwilling and hesitating government, and placed at our disposal the economic, military and naval resources of the country.